Weather
Intense heat. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.3 and the minimum 94.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.5 and 69.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Venezuela, Aug. 14.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, Aug. 10.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Africa Maru, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Andre Lebon, today.

NO. 2720 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年六月廿四日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1920 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

SPLIT AMONG VICTORS NOW SEEN AS WU QUITS PEKING

Chihli Faction Leader In Disagreement With Others Leaves City

SCHEME OPPOSED

Old Hsu And Mukden Chief Disapprove Plan Of Reorganisation

GOES TO HONAN

General Indignant Will Concentrate Forces For New Move

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Long Wire To The China Press)

Peking, August 7.—The hurried departure of General Wu Pei-fu from Peking and the reported intention of General Tsao Kun to leave soon clearly indicate that there is a split among the Anti-Anfuite leaders.

The division between General Wu Pei-fu and the other victors is no longer doubted, principally General Chang Tso-lin who is virtually dictating the terms of settlement with Tsao Kun vacillating and President Hsu Shih-chang feebly obeying as usual.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS CHANG

Old Hsu is, however, throwing support towards Chang Tso-lin, largely because his own legal position is not secure. Both Chang and Hsu have vetoed the proposal of General Wu Pei-fu to inaugurate a National Citizens' Convention and are attempting to force on a Cabinet formed by Chang Tso-lin.

General Wu Pei-fu is going to Honan, where he will concentrate his forces for a possible move in the near future.

It is certain that an open split will take place before long. Wu Pei-fu has already expressed his indignation towards Chang Tso-lin and President Hsu for their opposition against his scheme of thorough reorganisation.

MANDATE EXPECTED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 7.—The modus operandi of the Government is carefully being worked out. A mandate, appointing Chin Yung-heng as Acting Premier is expected tomorrow, while the appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen as foreign Minister has been virtually decided upon.

General Wu Pei-fu returned to Changhsintien last night but it is believed that his visit has helped to clear the situation. General Wu Pei-fu did not visit the President but he had a long conference with General Tsao Kun, General Chang Tso-lin and Chin Yung-peng.

General Pao Kwei-ching and General Sun Lieh-chun arrived in Peking yesterday but it is understood that their visit is solely in connection with the critical situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway, to which General Semenoff is reported to be contributing.

LIST OF OFFENDERS

The issue of two mandates is expected this evening, the first containing the second list of Anfuite offenders, mostly prominent Members of Parliament, who were concerned in the recent trouble and the second, reminding judicial officials that they must not join any political parties.

The Ministry of the Navy has despatched Wang Ching-wen, Commander-in-Chief of the river defenses at Harbin, and Captain Chen Fu, to join the Japanese committee, which is investigating the Nikolaievsk outrage.

Li Chia-ao, formerly High Commissioner at Vladivostok, has been appointed Chancellor of the Waichiaopu.

Mines Administrator Will Be Secretary

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—During the discussion of the Coal Mines Bill in the House of Lords tonight, an amendment providing for the reduction of the status of the proposed Minister of Mines to a Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade was carried against the Government by 28 votes to 23. The supporters of the amendment protested against the multiplication of new ministerial posts.

Randall's Prohibition Plan Bad Taste, Porter Declares

Congressman Charles H. Randall's announcement that he intends to try to have America's dry law made effective in the Philippines and in the International Settlement of Shanghai, so far as American residents are concerned, is a statement altogether in bad taste in the opinion of Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In discussing the matter Congressman Porter did not mince words.

"What Randall has had to say about prohibition here and in the Philippines," he asserted, "has been a source of embarrassment to the whole legislative party. In saying what he did say I feel that he was as tactless as a dinner guest who would criticise the food provided for him in the home of a hospitable host."

Congressman Porter added that he did not think that the present occasion of the visit of the American legislators to China an appropriate time to voice expressions of the kind voiced by the California representative.

Congressman Randall after his arrival in Shanghai said he had made a study of conditions with regard to the traffic in alcoholic beverages in the Philippines and announced his intention to look into conditions in Shanghai with the purpose upon his return to the National Capital of seeking to extend the scope of the American prohibition law both to the Philippines and, in the case of Americans residing in Shanghai, to the International Settlement. He was one of the leading supporters of the prohibition amendment in Congress.

U.S. Embassy For China And New Consular Building Here Sponsored By Congressman

Representative Porter, Head Of Foreign Relations Committee, Sees Needs And Explains How Two Projects May Be Carried Out

Mr. Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who is a Republican Representative in the National Congress at Washington, D. C., and chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, announced in an interview yesterday that on his return to the United States he intends to work for two big projects, both of the highest importance to China.

He expressed the belief that America's official representative in China should be an Ambassador and he said he would take action at Washington with the end of raising the American Ministry at Peking to an Embassy. The other purpose he said he had in view was the erection in Shanghai of a new American Administration building to house the American Consulate-General.

Congressman Porter referred to the law passed some years ago fixing the status of America's representatives in foreign countries to accord with the rank of the representatives that the various countries send to Washington. Under its terms America sends ambassadors only to those countries that send ambassadors to Washington and ministers to countries that send ministers to Washington.

GIVES EXAMPLE

This leaves the question of the rank of America's representatives abroad more or less to the decision of foreign countries and as an example of the resultant unsatisfactory situation Congressman Porter pointed out that the United States sends an ambassador to Chile and only a minister to China.

He expressed the belief that changes could be effected at the coming session of Congress and said he felt that through information obtained by the legislators on their present visit the way to raise the American ministry at Peking to an embassy would be made easy.

On the subject of a new consular building for Shanghai Congressman Porter said no fault could be found with the site of the consulate, but he felt that the building was not at all adequate. He said he shared the feelings of all those Americans who have experienced dismay and regret over the kind of quarters and establishments abroad in which the United States in the past commonly has housed American representatives.

"What I could wish for here in Shanghai," he said "would be a new commanding structure on the present consulate site and I believe it should be modelled after the White House at Washington and be white in color so that it would be a dominant feature of the shore line along The Bund."

SOURCE OF FUNDS

In telling how the building of a new consulate here may be achieved Congressman Porter let it be known that he is responsible

(Continued on Page 2)

Enthusiastic Send-Off Accorded Parting Solons

Many Prominent Figures At Customs Jetty To Bid Farewell To Portion Of Congressional Party

United States Consular and Chinese local officials, prominent merchants and representatives of 21 local organisations and American returned students bade farewell to 40-odd members of the United States Congressional party, which had been enthusiastically entertained here since their arrival on the Transport Great Northern on Thursday afternoon, at the Customs Jetty yesterday afternoon. Fully 50 percent of the party remained in Shanghai.

Senator William J. Harris and nine Congressmen and their families are staying behind for a certain length of time. They will proceed to Hangchow by special train tomorrow morning. Elaborate plans are being made in the Chekiang capital by Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang to entertain the visitors.

WILL RETURN HERE

From Hangchow, the party will return to Shanghai and proceed to Nanking. Military Governor Li Shun of Kiangsu has also made preparations to give the guests a hearty welcome. After visiting the Kiangsu Capital, the visitors will go by boat to Hankow, where they will board the Peking-Hankow train for Peking.

The delegation will spend sometime in Peking as the guests of the government, but is scheduled to be in Mukden on July 22. The Japanese government will take care of the visitors from this point.

The departure of a portion of the party for America yesterday was impressive. As the tender Alexandra blew the first whistle Police Commissioner Hsu Kuo-liang's band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Prominent Americans, Chinese and Koreans stood bare-headed while a detachment of United States Infantry on their way from Manila to America on the Great Northern saluted.

When the second whistle was blown, the band played some lively airs and the tender swung into the stream. Two Chinese stepped forward to the edge of the jetty and waved two huge American and Chinese flags at the parting delegation as the party cheered.

ESCORTED TO JETTY

Among those present at the jetty were United States Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, former American Minister Paul S. Reinsch, Executive Consul M. F. Perkins, Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Commissioner C. F. Hsu, Captain S. T. Wang, representing Admiral

(Continued on Page 6)

DOMINION RULE IS IRISH OFFER TO MEET CRISIS

Prime Minister Hears Views Of Professional And Trading Men

RUSH BILL THROUGH

House Of Commons Agrees To Early Vote On Restoration Of Order Law

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—A new turn has been given to the Irish problem by the reception by the Prime Minister at Downing Street this afternoon of a deputation of Irish professional and trading men who submitted resolutions adopted by an influential conference of Unionists and Nationalists recently held at Cork. The resolutions urge Dominion Home Rule for Ireland with safeguard for Ulster.

A Cabinet meeting followed the conference, which is expected to be resumed at Downing Street tonight.

Considerable importance is attached in Ireland to the discussions.

SIGNIFICANT MEETING

London, August 4.—The meeting between the Prime Minister and a deputation of Irishmen, cabled earlier, assumed high importance tonight for, on resumption of the discussion, the Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the leading members of the staff of the Irish Office. A prolonged conversation ensued in which all the Ministers took part.

A report of the proceedings will be issued later.

London, August 5.—The curfew order which has hitherto been enforced in Cork City only, has now been extended to various parts of County Cork and County Tipperary.

VOTE IS HURRIED

London, August 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law moved a guillotine motion providing for the passage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill by tomorrow evening.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated a feeling of despair about the possibility of remedying existing conditions in Ireland. These, he said, could not be worse than in 1833, after which civilised conditions had been restored in the country.

The guillotine motion was adopted, and Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, then moved the second reading of the Bill.

COURTS DELAY ACTION

Sir Hamar Greenwood explained that the Bill was drafted in June but had been held back to see how the Assize Courts would function in July. Events had showed that one of the principal reasons why they had not functioned was the failure of jurors to respond to summonses owing to intimidation. It was this failure which mainly made the present Bill essential.

The Chief Secretary emphasised that the Bill did not supersede trial by jury or the ordinary administration of civil and criminal courts and would only be applied with discussion to disturbed areas to ensure the accused getting an expeditious and fair trial.

JUDGES ARE PRAISED

Sir Hamar Greenwood, after paying a tribute to the courage of Irish judges in carrying out their duties, said that it was impossible to have fairer courts in Ireland today than the courts-martial provided by the Bill. He accused the Government of being largely responsible for the gravity of the situation because they had not introduced the liberal measure of self-government, promised in 1918, when they asked Parliament to apply the Compulsory Service Bill to Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood demanded that the Government should give Ireland Home Rule on Dominion lines.

Replying to questions, as to whether he had ever made such an offer, Mr. Asquith said that he had not but that he was prepared to do so. He added that he did not retract his past statements about allowing the Ulster counties to stand aloof. Mr. Asquith believed that the common sense of Irishmen and the recognition of their own interests would lead them to accept a Dominion Home Rule scheme. In conclusion he said that he did not believe that an Irish Republic was a practical possibility.

LLOYD GEORGES REPLIES

Mr. Lloyd George was received with a tremendous outburst of cheers when he rose to reply to the debate. He said that it was useless to make ill-considered and

(Continued on Page 2)

"Mary" And "Doug" Off For Europe On Honeymoon Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks

Among the prominent passengers aboard the steamship Lapland, which sailed from New York recently for Europe, were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, "Marie and Doug," of movie fame. The famous film stars are abroad for a few months' honeymoon trip.

Screen Monarchs Greeted Royally On Arrival Abroad

Film Stars Given An Ovation When They Reach London On Their Honeymoon

Mary Pickford Fairbanks and "Doug" are honeymooning in England and the British have given them a welcome that will live in film history. The London Daily Mail tells the story:

The arrival of Miss Mary Pickford, the film "star," and Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, her film "star" husband, in England yesterday from the United States was like a scene from a great spectacular film.

As the liner Lapland turned into the dock at Southampton soon after 10 a.m. the eyes of the large crowd assembled on the waterside strained with one accord to catch the first glimpse of two figures. The sunlight was very strong, and as the boat drew nearer it became possible to pick out, from the numbers lining the deck, the two people they were all seeking.

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks had materialised. Hitherto they had only been black-and-white figures, much loved, it is true, but still black-and-white.

Now they had become human, and greetings were cried from the quay. Douglas Fairbanks responded with the characteristic smile with which he has laughed his way through so many difficult situations on the screen; and Mary Pickford whom filmgoers have grown to know so well.

Even at the distance from deck to dockside one could catch all her thoughts in the remarkable mobility of her face. Indeed, they might both have stepped right out of a film, except that the natural coloring seemed to add to Mary Pickford's charm.

MARY IS CARRIED

The formalities of landing having been finished, the two "stars" came down the gangway. Then the "unemotional" English showed their capacity for welcoming friends. Bouquets were presented, and Mary Pickford kissed a little girl who came forward with one of them.

At the foot of the gangway the crowd decided that barriers were not made to keep them from shaking hands with such friends. They surged through, and for a moment the "stars" disappeared. It was not difficult for Mary Pickford to disappear; she is slender and not very tall, and she looked the child she appears on the screen.

A crowd of women surged round her, while a crowd of men had claimed Fairbanks, who seemed to revel in it. A large number of dockyard workers, who obviously had been close friends of the "screen" Fairbanks, insisted on their right to shake hands.

By this time Mary Pickford was closely pressed, so a policeman and a stalwart dock official raised her on their shoulders and carried her, amid cheers, to the Customs office.

Here again a crowd gathered enthusiastically seeking auto-

(Continued on Page 8)

New Korean Revolt To Mark American Legislators' Visit

Independence League Here Presents Address To Departing Congressmen Asking Support

Reports that were current in Korean circles here yesterday, but which could not be fully authenticated, were to the effect that a wholly new uprising in Korea, like that of last year, peaceful in character, was to be staged upon the occasion of the visit to Seoul of the American legislative party that has just paid a visit to Shanghai.

On the departure yesterday of about half of the legislators who sailed for America on the transport Great Northern, representatives of the Korean Independence League presented all the members of the party with an address setting forth Korea's present position and appealing for support of the movement to regain national independence.

That portion of the legislative party which remained behind yesterday is to leave for Peking via Nanking and Hankow tomorrow. The party will proceed from the capital to Mukden and is to arrive in the Manchurian city August 22. This schedule should bring them to Seoul about August 24.

The full text of the address that was presented to the visitors yesterday is as follows:

To the
Congressional Party of the
United States of America.

We, the undersigned, members of the Korean Independence League, representing the 20,000,000 Korean people, who are now suffering under the yoke of Japanese militarism, present this appeal to the representatives of the great American people, who are now visiting the Far East.

Korea existed as an independent nation for more than 43,000 years, with a distinct language, culture and civilisation. The continued existence of Korea as a separate and sovereign state was recognised by Japan, the United States, Great Britain and other powers in their respective treaties concluded with Korean government. In the treaty of Shimonoseki, signed on April 17, 1895, Japan insisted on China's definite recognition of the "full and complete independence and autonomy of Korea." And in the first Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance, signed on June 30, 1902, Great Britain and Japan affirmed and guaranteed the independence of Korea. But to Japan these treaties and promises became

(Continued on Page 7)

BRITISH DEMAND SOVIET CEASE WARSAW ADVANCE; RUSSIANS FLOUT ALLIES

Soviets Reply To Ultimatum

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 6.—The French press announces that Tchitcherin's reply to the British ultimatum, demanding the holding up of the Red Army's advance on Warsaw, has reached London.

The Petit Parisien learns that the Soviet Government in its reply declares:

(1) That it is disposed to conclude a separate peace with Poland.

(2) That it is disposed to recognise the independence of Poland:

(3) That the operations of the Red Army must be continued until the Polish delegates return to the Russian lines with full powers to conclude an armistice:

(4) That the Soviet Government does not intend to sign pace terms, based on the success of the latest operations.

Separate Peace Is Plan Of Red Army Heads In Poland

POILUS ARE READY

London Conference Is Abandoned Until End Of Invasion

EVACUATE CITY

Foreigners In Flight As Situation Grows More Acute

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 5.—With the Bolsheviki only 30 miles from the forts of Warsaw, the Polish situation is becoming most acute.

The Daily Chronicle goes so far as to describe the issue as one of peace or war between the Allies and Russia, but the Daily News learns that Warsaw is not yet seriously endangered, although other quarters expect its capture on Monday, while Berlin reports speak of the civilian population already fleeing.

So far there is no indication of what will be the exact nature of Great Britain's assistance to Poland, but it is suggested that, in view of the fact that the larger Russian towns are suffering from a shortage of necessaries, the best means of bringing the Bolsheviki to reason would be the enforcement of a stringent blockade.

CRISIS IS REACHED

Meanwhile events are developing rapidly. Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that in view of the Polish situation the Allied Ambassadors have been hurriedly summoned from their vacation. The Supreme Council will meet today to consider the reply to be made to the German request for permission to use troops defensively in the Allenstein plebiscite territory. It is pointed out that the request is significant, in view of the fact that Allenstein is within striking distance of the Danzig-Polish corridor.

PACT WITH GERMANY

London, August 5.—The Times learns "on excellent authority" that the Soviet Government, before the Polish offensive was opened, concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia was permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms, stores and foodstuffs and, after the conquest of Poland, Russia would be allowed to send Commissaries to Poland to control all Polish exports. Russia would then completely evacuate Poland in favor of Germany, which would hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labor.

WARSAW IN DANGER

London, August 4.—Warsaw appears to be in serious danger. Today's Russian communique reports that Red troops in the direction of Siedlitz, 50 miles east of Warsaw have debouched on a 66 mile front along the line of the river Bug, which is Warsaw's natural line of defence on the north and east. The communique adds that the river has been crossed at several places, after fierce fighting and that prisoners were taken.

The gravity of the situation may also be gauged by the fact that information has reached London that the French and British Missions have evacuated Warsaw, as well as Allied civilians.

Note.—With reference to the last paragraph in the above message it may be pointed out that a Warsaw telegram of August 5 states that the leading members of the French and British Missions have left Warsaw at the Polish Government's request, in order that they may report the actual position in Poland to their respective Governments and advise regarding the assistance necessary.

FUGUTIVES ARRIVE

Berlin, August 5.—Fugitives from Warsaw are arriving in East Prussia. A semi-official communique, published simultaneously with the news of their arrival, announces Germany's intention to close the frontier, the reason given being the prevalence of dysentery amongst the refugees.

The Italian Ambassador has requested the German Government to ensure the withdrawal of

(Continued on Page 2)

DEGREES GIVEN NEWSPAPERMEN AT CONFERENCE

Honors Conferred On Visitors By Faculty Of McGill University In Canada

(Reuter's Service)

Montreal, August 4.—At a public convocation of McGill University today the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Lord Burnham, Sir Harry Brittain and other members of the British delegation to the Imperial Press Conference.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the University, who presided at the ceremony, said that it was peculiarly fitting that McGill should be the first university in Canada to recognise the value of the Empire press in that particular way, because by nature of its position it had come to be recognised as probably the most Imperial university in the Dominions overseas and its students were drawn from all parts of the globe.

"The University," continued General Currie, "greets enthusiastically the Imperial press and seizes the opportunity thus afforded of associating its efforts and aims for the development of character and a proper conception of citizenship within the Empires."

RAISE MAN'S IDEALS

Lord Burnham said that the universities today were raising the ideals of mankind. He hoped that they would raise the ideals to a national and Imperial plane, as those were the real things which counted today. He hoped that 'our universities' would 'lead the various nations and the British Empire in the path of progress.' "It is to the universities that we must trust," he declared, "for light and leading for the future which we feel sure is in store for the Empire, with the gradual advance of men and women on the British domains, so that they may reach the highest plane of knowledge and efficiency as citizens of what is destined to be, with the glories of the great war behind us, the greatest commonwealth of free nations the world has ever known."

Lord Atholstan, the well-known Montreal newspaper owner gave a dinner last night in honor of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. The company included the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of Quebec and other prominent personages.

MESSAGE FROM KING

A message was read from the King saying that the gathering marked a fresh epoch in the history of journalism and was a most important development of the first conference of 1909. His Majesty hoped that the efforts of the conference would be crowned with success and lead to beneficent results.

Mr. Lloyd George sent a message saying that he believed that the conference would prove a powerful factor for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Empire.

Lord Milner sent greetings, adding that he rejoiced that United States newspaper representatives would meet the British Empire delegates.

Lords Northcliffe and Riddell also sent messages, the former saying "We must have more and cheaper direct communication."

AMERICANS PRESENT

Speaking at the dinner, Lord Burnham, Chairman of the British delegation, expressed gratification

(Continued on Page 4)

Bolsheviki Within 30 Miles Of Forts Guarding Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian troops from the East Prussian plebiscite area by August 8.

TROOPS IN READINESS

Paris, August 5.—It is believed that French troops are actually in the neighborhood of the theater of operations in Poland and are only awaiting the order to cooperate in the defense of the country. It is understood in any case that urgent steps are being taken to despatch war material and money to Poland.

BREST-LITOVSK OCCUPIED

London, August 3 (delayed).—A Moscow wireless message claims that Brest-Litovsk was occupied yesterday and prisoners and booty taken.

Warsaw, August 5.—The Polish Government has requested the leaders of the Franco-British mission to return to explain to their respective Governments the actual position in Poland and also to advise their Governments regarding the assistance necessary.

London, August 5.—While it appears that the British note gives the Soviet to understand that the Allies will help Poland unless the Bolshevik invasion ceases, the hope that British assistance will take is at present not known.

According to the Matin the London and Paris Cabinets have discussed the question of sending troops to Poland but it is doubtful whether Great Britain will undertake to send military aid.

LOOKS TO FRANCE

M. Paderewski declares that Poland has been abandoned by all except France. He says that at Spa Mr. Lloyd George gave the Poles a written assurance that Great Britain would employ all her strength to safeguard the existence of Poland within the frontiers fixed.

The Petit Parisien, on the other hand, declares that Great Britain has completely dissipated all uncertainty and will not hesitate to consider the steps, which the situation demands.

Warsaw, August 3.—The Polish communique issued today says "All the heavy Bolshevik attacks on both flanks and in the Narev and Sereth sectors have been repulsed. Our action in the direction of Brody is developing."

London, August 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon replying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not yet received a reply to their telegram to the Soviet of July 29. He had just learned that M. Kameneff, the Soviet representative in London, had received a telegram but he did not know the character of it.

BRITAIN READY TO ACT

The Prime Minister proceeded to read the latest British telegram to the Soviet, stating that if the Soviet insisted on peace conditions being settled between Poland and Russia to the exclusion of the other Powers, the basis on which it was proposed to conduct negotiations in London would have disappeared and the project for a conference would have fallen to the ground.

Also, if the Soviet took advantage of the delay which it had now caused to advance into ethnographical Poland, the Government would be driven to the conclusion that the Soviet did not intend to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, and the situation contemplated in the Government's telegram to Tchitcherin of July 20 would have arisen.

(The telegram stated that if the Bolsheviks continued their offensive, in spite of the Polish application for an armistice, Great Britain would assist Poland with all the means at her disposal.)

SUSPECT SOVIET'S SINCERITY

The Prime Minister went on to say that he and Mr. Bonar Law had had an interview with M. Kameneff and Krassin yesterday and had made it clear that the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised a suspicion that the Soviet was not sincere in professing a desire for peace and in declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, and that suspicion could only be removed by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice. They further informed the Soviet representatives that in view of the invasion of ethnographical Poland, the Government would take effective steps to remove the obstacles to the transmission of military supplies to Poland from Danzig.

In view of the critical situation, the Prime Minister said he was not prepared to make a further statement at present, but he promised to make a full statement on August 9 with regard to the further naval or military steps which it might be necessary to take.

PREMIER ANSWERS CRITICS

Replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the suggestion that an alteration in Russian policy had followed Mr. Winston Churchill's article (in the Evening News) advocating German help against the Bolsheviks was ludicrous.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, the Prime Minister hoped that it would not be necessary to take steps to tighten the blockade of Soviet Russia, but that must depend on the answer the Government received. He emphasised that the Soviet's best guarantee against the armistice being abused in order to re-arm Poland for offensive purposes would be a fair understanding with the Western Powers, who alone were able to arm Poland.

Replying to Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Soviet advance on Poland was part of a deliberate policy; he sincerely hoped it was not an attempt by the Russian military to overthrow every effort to make peace.

LONDON CONFERENCE

London August 5.—It is learned authoritatively that the report issued by the Agence Havas yesterday that the British Government has informed the Bolshevik government by wireless that the idea of a London conference must be abandoned in view of the Soviet's claim to negotiate not only an armistice but peace with Poland direct, does not exactly represent the position.

The abandonment of the London conference is not a definite but a conditional decision. The British wireless note points out that if the Soviet claims to make peace with Poland direct, one of the main reasons for the London conference is removed.

London, August 4.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question by Commander Kenworthy regarding the reason for British warships being in German ports Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the Allies had assumed responsibility for the evacuation, care and maintenance of a very large number of Russian refugees from the Black Sea provinces, who were fleeing from the Bolsheviki. Thousands of refugees had been encamped in Cyprus, Lemnos and Egypt.

London, August 4.—Messrs. Kameneff and Krassin and the other members of the Russian Soviet Delegation called at Downing Street this afternoon and remained for nearly two hours.

Reuter learns that the Soviet delegates were received by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law. The conversations were confined to the continued Soviet advance against the Poles in spite of the overtures for an armistice.

The British Ministers indulged in a very straight, frank talk with their visitors.

DOMINION RULE IS IRISH OFFER TO MEET CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

vague suggestions of Dominion Home Rule and he challenged Mr. Asquith to name anyone in Ireland, able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the Irish, who would accept it.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the Sinn Fein Members of the House of Commons, headed by De Valera, had definitely stated that they would not accept it. They had declared that they would not be satisfied with anything less than a Republic.

The Premier accused Mr. Asquith of shirking the situation and pressed him to produce authority for the statement that the Irish would become law-abiding if Dominion Home Rule were granted.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George asked if the assassination of policemen, intimidation, murder and outrage was to be permitted to continue merely because one Member of the House, however distinguished, expressed an opinion, in support of which he could not quote one tittle of evidence from Ireland.

WOULD NEED ARMY

The giving of Dominion Home Rule would involve an army and navy. He said that every Dominion had an army and, if they did not have a navy, it was because they had not established one under the full powers they possessed.

The Premier asked if all Irish ports were to be controlled by the Irish Parliament, declaring that the Irish ports were the most dangerous spots in the Empire.

Replying to Mr. Asquith's criticism with regard to the militaristic character of the Bill, Mr. Lloyd George pointed to the existence of an Irish Republican Army, which had issued decrees, signed by generals and captains, and had declared itself at war with the British Empire.

He added that they could not, therefore, complain if war conditions were being applied. Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George stated that, if any authority, who was able to show that he possessed the confidence of Irishmen, submitted definite proposals with regard to the government of Ireland, which were within the clear limitations that he, Mr. Lloyd George, had recently laid down, then the government would consider such proposals. Great Britain was prepared to make great concessions for peace, good-will and partnership.

The Premier contended that there was nobody who thought that Dominion Home Rule could be established without reservations, affecting the forces of the Crown, the defense of ports and the future position of Ulster.

Armaments Subject Of Meeting In Spain

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—The Permanent Armaments Commission, constituted by the Council of the League of Nations, is holding its first session at San Sebastian. Eight nations are represented on the Commission, including Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorpe and Commander Groves for Great Britain, and Generals Watanabe and Itami and Captain Osumi for Japan.

The principal items of discussion are the question of the employment of poison gas as a weapon of war and the question of a convention regarding traffic in arms and munitions.

New Consular Building Needed

(Continued from Page 1)

for the recent increase in the fee charges for the issuance and the handling of passports in American consular offices abroad. It may be remembered that on July 1 the aggregate charge for a passport or for the visa of a foreign passport was raised from $2 to $10.

Congressman Porter said he had felt that the issuance and handling of passports constituted a special service for a special class of persons and as such should not be paid for by the ordinary citizen, but by those benefitted. He explained that this view was accepted by his colleagues, both on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and by his fellow members of Congress with the result that the increase was authorised.

The resulting income to the United States Government from this source, he explained, would amount to between six and eight millions gold annually.

He said the intention he has in mind is to ask that this particular revenue for one year be devoted to the erection of suitable consular building in places like Shanghai. The present trip of the legislators he said could not but have the effect of bringing sharply into view the need of Shanghai for a new American consular home and he said he thought that the whole project would receive endorsement at Washington.

Religious Freedom For Malta Assured

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon replying to a query by Mr T. W. Inskip (Coalition) with reference to the demand from Malta for recognition of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of Malta, Lieut. Col. Amery declared that the Government did not intend to vary the provision in the draft constitution of Malta giving full religious freedom.

Cholera Epidemic Is Reported In Korea

(Reuter's Far East Service)

Seoul, August 7.—Thirteen cases of cholera, eight of them fatal, are reported in Seoul. The cholera epidemic is virulent in South Korea where 3,100 (?) cases have been reported.

PRAISE IS GIVEN TO WOMAN'S CLUB

Feminine members of the American legislative party of visitors were outspoken yesterday in expressions of praise for the American women of Shanghai for what is regarded as a vast achievement in bringing into being an institution of the character of the American Woman's Club.

The ladies of the party of visitors were entertained at tiffin by the American Woman's Club Thursday when some 200 persons were present at the Astor House dining room which was most pleasingly decorated in lavender and gold.

In the course of the affair a gracious speech of welcome was made by Mrs. Lunt, President of the Shanghai Club, and a short talk on life in China was made by Mrs. Fearn. Mrs. Baker of Wisconsin gave a greeting in the name of the ladies of the visiting party. Mrs. Holman, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Cavanaugh, gave a violin solo and Mrs. Doyle gave a reading.

Improvements Are Planned In Africa

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to Sir Owen Thomas, Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. Amery, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, confirmed the statement that a scheme for a Government deep-water wharf at Kilindini (near Mombasa) had been approved and that specifications were being prepared.

Lieut.-Col. Amery added that close consideration was being given to town planning in the Kenia Colony (East Africa).

Sanitary experts advised that different races should be kept apart as far as possible in planning towns: Indians and natives would be given ample accommodation in their part of the town.

DEATH

Died at his residence at No 25 Haskell Road on Sunday at 1 a.m. Mr. Luiz Barrera in his eighty-second year. Funeral from Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends invited.

If You Are a First-Class Man—Read This

If You Are Not—Do Not Waste Your Time

A live American firm in Shanghai, about to take over 20 or more valuable American agencies, agencies for goods which have a ready sale in the China market, requires the services of a really first-class man.

If this firm is able to find the man it wants, who will fulfil all requirements, there is anything from the ordinary salary and commission job to a partnership or directorate in the company for him.

Nothing is being given away, and the man who gets the job will have to earn every cent he gets, and if he comes up to the following standard he will be well worth anything we can pay him:—An American citizen; thoroughly honest and trustworthy; level-headed and not afraid of work; experienced in general local trade conditions; intimately acquainted with local requirements in metals, hardware and kindred lines; capable of organising and managing an import department along the most approved modern lines.

This is a magnificent opportunity for any man who wants to better himself, but it will be useless for men to apply, unless they come up to the qualifications as set forth above.

Send all replies, which will be treated in strictest confidence, to box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

31315

MAN and his problems

The Thinker

By Auguste Rodin

The Famous French Sculptor

"The Thinker" expresses the crestfallen lot of the man who has never given serious thought to the future during the heyday of his earning capacity.

Better to give serious thought to the future now and make reasonable provision against the less prosperous days which may fall to your lot, than to trust merely to luck.

Save money by all means, not with the idea of hoarding it for its own sake but for the advantages and benefits its possession unquestionably insures to you and your family.

Deeply depressed, hungry and overcome by his troubles, Rodin's model, so the story goes, sat dejectedly in a corner of the studio, unconscious that the desperate picture he made was caught by the keen eye of the master—to be immortalized in the above now celebrated work of sculpture known as "The Thinker."

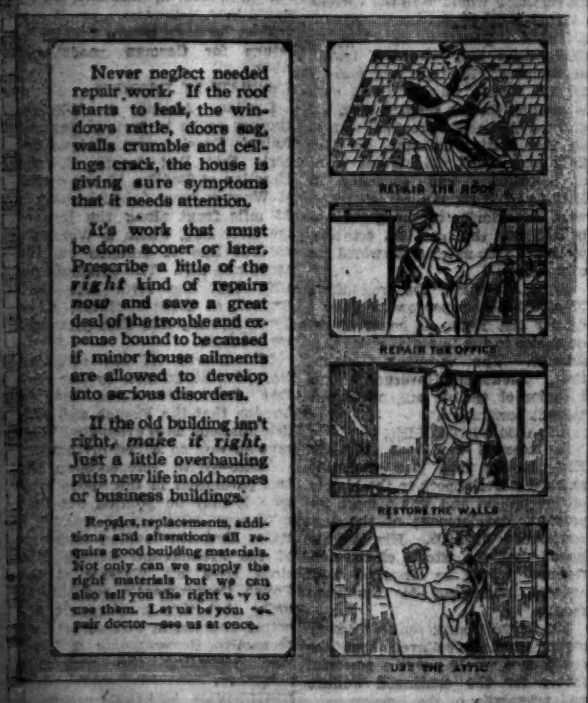
A savings account here pays 4% interest. Money makes money. The more you save the more you make without any further effort on your part. Start with a dollar, two dollars, five dollars—but start. Hundreds of people in your circumstances have savings accounts with this bank.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Over 4,600 Accounts

REPAIR IT NOW


Never neglect needed repair work. If the roof starts to leak, the windows rattle, doors sag, walls crumble and ceilings crack, the house is giving sure symptoms that it needs attention.
It's work that must be done sooner or later. Prescribe a little of the *right* kind of repairs *now* and save a great deal of the trouble and expense bound to be caused if minor house ailments are allowed to develop into serious disorders.
If the old building isn't right, *make it right.* Just a little overhauling puts new life in old homes or business buildings.
Repairs, replacements, additions and alterations all require good building materials. Not only can we supply the right materials but we can also tell you the right way to use them. Let us be your repair doctor—see us at once.
REPAIR THE ROOF
REPAIR THE OFFICE
RESTORE THE WALLS
USE THE ATTIC

Sole Agents in China & Japan

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Union Building — Phone Central 11?

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

FOR SALE

REAL

No. 209 Ave du Roi Albert. Detached, Foreign Residence, Containing, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Two Bed Rooms, Modern Bath, Hot and Cold Water.

ESTATE

No. 199 Ave. du Roi Albert. Detached, Foreign Residence, All Modern Improvements, Hard-Wood Floors, Tiled Baths. Lot contains Tennis Court.

SPECIALISTS

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE

27 Nanking Road

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL LINE IN

EASY CHAIRS

COVERED IN

REAL LEATHER

BLUE, BROWN, GREEN

Price **$75.00** each **Nett**

INSPECTION INVITED

PHONE CENTRAL 960

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

The Strength of a chain is that of its WEAKEST LINK

The efficiency of a Car, likewise, is the efficiency of its least efficient member.

The manufacturers of the Studebaker Car have set their ambition on the highest pinnacle of modern achievement.

In the full knowledge that one faulty part of the Car would nullify all the excellence of the other parts, Studebaker manufacturers have enlisted the aid of the world's most famous engineers, designers and craftsmen, who have succeeded in evolving a Car whose every detail is efficiency and reliability—the Studebaker "Special Six."

Beautiful in Design

Thoroughly Modern ***Mechanically Right***

These three features combined are at your service for the price you may easily pay for a car of very much inferior performance.

THE Studebaker

SERIES 20
"SPECIAL-SIX"

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road, Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643

DEGREES GIVEN NEWSPAPERMEN AT CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

at the presence of publishers and editors of the United States.

Mr. Ward Jackson, of the Rand Daily Mail, replying, spoke of the ties linking Canada with South Africa and the toast of South Africa referred hopefully to the future of South Africa. He said that the duty of the press was to exercise its power for the benefit of the Empire and humanity at large.

Lord Atholstan said he believed that the conference would develop into a great world conference.

The United States guests replied in happy vein to the toast of the visitors from the United States.

Obituary

MR. GUSTAV L. OBERG

The funeral of Captain Gustav L. Oberg took place yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery according to Masonic rites. A service was held in the chapel, the Rev. Dean Symons officiating.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Myhre, V. Maynard, C. Amner, A. P. Wood, P. H. Cole and E. Palmer.

Floral tributes were received from the following: The staff of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Mrs. Grainger; Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Hedd, "Katie;" The Engineering Society of China; Emilie Winther; Mr. Stewartson; Mr. E. Page, C. W. Porter; Mr. Cecil Holliday; Mr. and Mrs. E. Poignand; Schiller and Co., Mrs. Oberg, Linder Oberg, The foreign exchange staff of the Mutual Telephone Co., Mr. Macleod, P. H. Cole, E. R. Palmer, E. Lindquist, The Chinese Staff, R. W. Wills, The Directors; Mr. and Mrs. H. Monsley; B. H. Hilborne; E. C. Pearce; A. H. MacGregor; Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris; Mrs. J. Johnson; The Foreign Staff and the Exchange; The Misses Somme and Dixon; Mr. and Mrs. Blown; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wells; Mr. and Mrs. Stabler; and Chan Bing-him.

Freight Steamers To Be Allowed To Sail By Revolutionists

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, August 6.—The Chairman of the Amur Revolutionary Committee has sent a letter to the representative of the Vladivostok Government at Habarovsk, stating that steamers and crews leaving Habarovsk for Blagoveschensk with the permission of the latter will not be delayed, subjects to requisitions or interested with providing the vessels do not carry war materials. No passengers will be allowed on these steamers.

U. S. BIG NAVY PLAN

'Reduction Of Taxes More Important,' Says Times

New York, June 24.—A remark of the Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons that he was watching American naval construction has been widely reproduced in the American Press. Almost the only newspaper to comment on it, though, is the New York Times, which, after quoting Mr. Balfour's observation that "if the countries decide individually that they must have armaments on a big scale, then the tragedy of the world will be great indeed," says:

"The first act of that tragedy is implied in our appropriation of 93 percent of all Government costs for military purposes, and in the program of naval construction, which many exultantly declare is designed to outbuild Britain by 1923. This comes at a time when the Treasury is spending more than it receives, and is embarrassed by a floating debt of £600,000,000 and the approaching maturity of £1,000,000,000. The need for a reduction of taxes is greater than any extraordinary increase in our Navy."

MUTT & JEFF — Just Natural! Just Natural!! — By Bud Fisher

MUTT'S NOTHING BUT A BIG BULLY! JUST BECAUSE I'M LITTLE HE SOAKS ME IN THE EYE OR CROWNS ME WITH A BRICK WHENEVER HE FEELS LIKE IT.
I'M GONNA HIDE HERE ALL DAY AND PLAY SAFE FOR A CHANGE. MUTT'LL NEVER KNOW I'M IN THIS OLD VACANT LOT! I'LL FOOL HIM!
BRICK BALL
?
Fisher
247

Concert At Tsingtao For Russians Here

At Tsingtao, on July 27 a very successful charity concert was given by Madame M. Poliansky, under the patronage of the American, British and Russian Consuls at that port. Of the proceeds 75 percent was donated for the benefit of Russian refugees in Shanghai, and the remaining 25 percent went to the American, British and Russian Consuls for local charities.

Mr. Yavdynsky, Russian Consul at Tsingtao, has since handed to the Russian Consul-General in Shanghai the sum of $932.19, and this amount has been distributed among the various Russian charities here in accordance with the wishes of Madame Poliansky.

St. Patrick's Society Receives Answer

Gracious reply has been made to the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai following the despatch of a telegram of congratulation on the occasion the birthday of King George. The reply is set forth in the following letter:

"D. P. Griffith, Esq., President,
"St. Patrick's Society,
Shanghai

"Sir,

"With reference to the telegram sent by the St. Patrick's Society at Shanghai to His Majesty The King, on the occasion of his Birthday, I have been instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey to His Majesty's subjects concerned his sincere thanks for their loyal greetings and much appreciated good wishes.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Sgd.) E. D. H. Fraser,
"Consul General."

Milkmaid Sterilized Milk
is safer than fresh milk and lower in price.

News Brevities

Instead of the Great Eastern Hotel as originally planned for, the returned students from America will hold a dinner at the Oriental Hotel tonight at 7:30 o'clock in honor of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China and Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache to the United States Legation at, Peking.

* * *

The China Mail liner Nanking, due to dock at the China Merchants' Central wharf early tomorrow morning, has on board 46 passengers for Shanghai. The steamer is bringing 430 bags of mail 1,066 tons of cargo and 1,060 packages of treasure. The Nanking is to be despatched for Hongkong direct on Wednesday.

* * *

Messrs. J. J. Staargaard and O. Steenstra, Acting Manager and Accountant of the Shanghai office of the Netherlands Trading Society are proceeding on home leave. Henceforth Mr. M. J. Herbschleb will be in charge as acting manager and Mr. J. Reitsma has been appointed accountant.

* * *

According to the Chinese press, General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has accepted the offer of the Peking Government to act as the Northern peace delegate at the internal peace conference to succeed Wang I-tang. He however has declined the plenipotentiary power and said he would act in accordance with the Central Government's instructions.

* * *

M. Painleve, the former French Premier, is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Friday. Three members of his party are expected to come from Nanking this morning by the morning express. Twenty-one local organisations are planning to accord him a hearty welcome.

* * *

The charge of contravention of French police traffic by-laws against Mr. R. Deming in the British Police Court yesterday was dismissed on account of mistaken nationality. Mr. Deming, according to the marshal of court, is an American citizen having an American passport in his possession. The complaint was filed by the French Police.

Second Manchesters Victims Of Arabs

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 5.—The War Office announces that the British troops which, as already reported, were attacked by Arabs at Hilla (Mesopotamia) belonged to the 2nd Manchesters and the Field Artillery. The casualties were, British, 12 killed, 26 wounded, 207 missing; Indian troops, 8 killed, 34 wounded, 81 missing.

PRINCE GOES TO SYDNEY

(*Reuter's Service*)

Gatton, Queensland, August 4.—The Prince of Wales has left Brisbane for Sydney.

A. I. Lebedev Accepts New York Position

Russian Artist Who Has Won Recent Big Success Here Going To States

Mr. A. I. Lebedev, an artist who has been delighting Shanghai playgoers for the past year, has accepted an engagement in New York, and is leaving for the States by the Tenyo Maru on August 14.

As a musical comedy artist he has made his name in Shanghai, for his renderings in Russian, Hebrew and English, with equal facility, have, times without number, sent his auditors into fits of laughter. He will probably be best remembered as one of the entertainers at the St. George Cafe where he had a recent engagement.

Mr. Lebedev, who is 45 years old, is a native of Russia, where he was doing very well until the war broke out. He then came out East, settling in Harbin, where his stay of some three years made him the town's musical comedy idol. In Shanghai he has been no less popular, and it will not be long before we shall hear of his success on the American stage.

Glover's Famous Dog Remedies
Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog.
Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st St.
New York, U.S.A.
Agents: Keller, Finger & Bolton, Ltd., Shanghai

Telephone Central 2565 Cable Address "Gift Shop"

YE GIFT SHOP

P573 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI,

August 8th, 1920.

Dear Friends:

We want to thank those who braved the heat and came to our "At Home" last Thursday, we quite appreciate the effort.

We are keeping "Open House" now and shall be most pleased to show you all the useful and attractive things we have assembled for your convenience and pleasure.

We have "Gifts" for every member of the family, and for those who are, as yet, only "Prospects."

We have Gifts for all occasions and situations. All made in China and adapted to foreign tastes and needs.

Take a look, see.

Yours feminely,

YE GIFT SHOP.

WALK-OVER SHOES

The Newest Styles are always shown in our window display

Here's a New Walk-Over Model. Smart, comfortable "BROGUE," highest quality, best workmanship. We want you to see and try these shoes—so come in tomorrow

AT THE

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD

American Soda Fountain

SULLIVAN'S

Afternoon Teas *Open Nights*

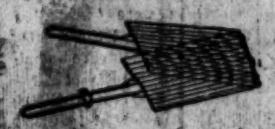
The Down-town Meeting Place of the Elite

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

EVERYTHING FOR THE KITCHEN

JUST RECEIVED PER s/s "OUNFA"

100 cases of the famous "UNIVERSAL" HARDWARE SPECIALITIES, INCLUDING KITCHEN SCALES, ELECTRICAL GOODS, MINCING MACHINES, COFFEE MILLS, ETC., ETC. NOW SHOWING IN OUR HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.



Wire Beaters. Strong tinned wire. Price 50 cts. each

Gravy Strainers. Strong quality, tin body, wood handle, 4 inch. 30 cts. each

Jelly Moulds. Oval, polished tin, similar to sketch.
Size 5⅛ by 4 ins. Price 60 cts.
" 6 " 4½ " " 70 "

Cake Boxes. Superior quality, Japanned tin. American-made.
13⅛ by 9½ by 9½ ins. $1.75
15 " 10½ " 10½ " $2.50
17 " 12 " 11 " $3.00

Cake Tins. Deep fluted polished tin. 2½ ins. 50 cts. and 3 ins. 55 cts. doz. Ditto star design. Price 55 cts. per dozen

Doughnut Cutters. Seamless plain polished tin, pipe centre.
2 ins. 15 cts. 2½ ins. 20 cts.

FLOUR [illegible] tin
Price [illegible]

Size 8, 9 and [illegible] inches
Price 35, 40 " [illegible] cts.

Tin Graters. For grating bread cheese nutmeg, etc., folds when not in use. Price 45 cts. each

Steel Frypans. Polished with lip
Sizes [illegible] 8½ 9 10 ins.
Price [illegible] $0.65 0.75 1.00 each

POTATO RICER

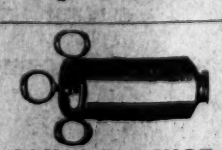
Seamless steel bowl, heavily trimmed black steel handles "Universal" make.
Price $1.50 each

"UNIVERSAL"
Kitchen scales white enamelled slanting dial, weighs 24 lbs. by ozs. tin scoop.
Price $5.50 each

"UNIVERSAL"
Grain Mills. For milling cornmeal flour, entire wheat rice etc., adjustable for fine or coarse grinding.
Price $5.50 each

"UNIVERSAL"
Food Choppers. Pure tinned throughout, concaved knives.
No. 323 Price $5.50
No. 333 " 6.50

"UNIVERSAL"
Meat Juice Press tinned iron bowl and plunger.
Small Price $2.75
Large " 5.50



ICING SYRINGE
For icing cakes polished tin with 6 tubes.
Price $2.25 each
Extra Tubes
Price 35 cts. each

LEMON SQUEEZER
Strong Japanned iron, with tinned cup, very strong.
Price 85 cts.

English and American Aluminium Ware

COLANDERS
Heavy quality polished, very strong and serviceable.
Size 9 ins. . . . Price $1.75
" 10 " . . . . " 2.25

MUFFIN PANS
Seamless, stamped in one piece, 6 cups size 3 by ¾ ins., plain not fluted as sketch.
Price $1.25 each

Lemon Squeezer
Fits any glass or cup. frosted finish.
Price 35 cts. each

Coffee Pots
American pattern Ebonized handle.
Size 3 pts. $3.50
" 4 " 4.00

Salt and Pepper Shaker
2½ ins. polished, similar to sketch
45 cts each

POLISHED STEWPANS
English made, heavy quality.
Sizes 5½, 6¾ and 9 ins.
Prices $2.00, 2.75, " 3.50 each

SKIMMERS
Strong quality, polished. 45 cts.

DREDGERS
Polished, with handle, flat top.
Price 75 cts. each

PERCOLATING COFFEE POTS
Light quality, polished glass covers.
Size 3 pints. . . . $5.00 each
" 4 " . . . . 5.50 "

Gravy Strainers
Strong quality, polished, fine mesh.
Size 4 ins. . . . Price $1.00 each

PIE DISHES
Strong, deep, frosted finish.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ins.
$0.80, 0.90, 1.00, 1.50, 1.75

FRYPANS, light quality, frosted.
Size 9 ins. Price $1.25 each
FRYPANS, heavy quality, polished
Size 8 ins. Price $1.25 each

CUPS and SAUCERS
Polished. dia. 3½ ins. Price $1.00

PATTY TINS
Polished. dia. 3 ins.
Price $1.00 dozen

PIE PLATES
Extra thick metal, polished.
8 ins. 60 cts.
9 ins. 70 cts.

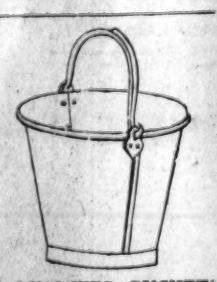
Measuring Spoons
One, half and quarter teaspoon.
35 cts. set.

"UNIVERSAL"
Mayonnaise mixer, glass bowl inside metal parts tinned, size 1 pint.
Price $7.25

"UNIVERSAL"
Alcohol stoves solid brass, burns spirit in the form of gas
Small size Price $2.25
Large size " 3.25

"UNIVERSAL"
Coffee mills made from sheet steel adjustable for fine or coarse grinding.
Price 3.00 each

"UNIVERSAL"
Food choppers the best machines made, concave blades pure tinned throughout 4 blades with each machine
Small size Price $4.75
Large size " 5.50



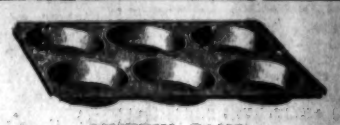
GALVANIZED BUCKETS
Made from very heavy and strong sheets.
Medium Price $2.50
Large " 2.75
Extra Strong
Large Price $3.25

ICE MOULDS
Polished tin.
2 pint Price $3.00 each
3 " " $3.50 "
4 " " $3.75 "

SPIRIT STOVES. Strong, sketch, small size Price 50 cts. Large Price 55 cts.

PERFECTION CORN POPPERS.
All steel body with wire cover, wood handle.
Price 90 cts. each

ROAST PANS
Strong double tin, with wire handles, 2 ins. deep, straight sides.
Sizes 11¾ by 8½, 13½ by 9 16¾ by 10¾ ins.
Prices $0.90, 1.00 and 1.25 each



MUFFIN PANS
On frame, heavy quality polished tin, size of cups 3 by ⅞ inches.
Size 6 cup 50 cts. Size 8 cup 65 cts.

COMFORT DEEP CAKE PANS
2 inch deep, with steel cutter which enables you to cut your cake out clean, polished tin.
Size 9 inches 40 cts. Size 10 inches 50 cts.

GRAVY STRAINERS
Strong quality, wood handle, fine wire gauze.
Size 4 inches . . . . . Price 40 cts.
Size 5 inches . . . . . Price 50 cts.

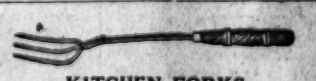
Fig. 808 A.

DUST PANS
Strong quality, Japanned steel.
Size 8½ by 12, 65 cts.
Ditto large size with covered back. Price $1.25

Flour Sieves.

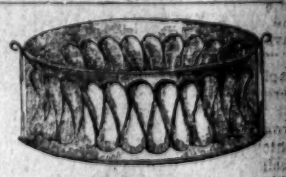
Seamless tin, blued wire cotton. Diameter 12¼ inches. Price 55 cts.

TIN OPENERS
Bull head pattern, very strong and serviceable
Price 45 cents



KITCHEN FORKS
very strong quality wood handle.
Price 25 cts each

Game Pie Moulds



Polished tin, English made.
Size 3 lbs. . . . . Price $3.00
" 4 " . . . . . " 3.50
" 5 " . . . . . " 4.50
" 6 " . . . . . " 5.50

THE T'ESIE STRAINER
Fits in spout of teapot, nickel plated.
Price 20 cts each

BRITISH IRON HOLLOW WARE

Cast Iron Kettles
English made, tin lined.
Size 3 4, 6pt.
Price $3.75, 4.75, 6.50
Size 8 and 10 pt.
Price $7.50 " 8.00

Cast Iron Saucepans
English made, tinned covers.

Size	Enamel lined	and Tin lined
No. 3 2 pint	Price $2.00	and $1.65
" 4 3 "	" 2.40	" 2.00
" 5 4 "	" 3.00	" 2.50
" 6 6 "	" 3.60	" 3.00
" 7 8 "	" 4.25	" 3.50
" 8 10 "	" 4.75	" 4.00

SAD IRONS
English Made
Cold tube handle, polished base.
Weight 3, 4
Price $0.75, 1.00
and 5 lbs.
and 1.25 each

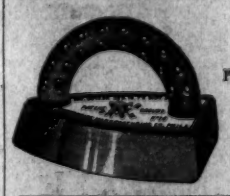
CHARCOAL IRONS
English made, polished base, wood handle.
Length 7½ ins.
Weight 6 lbs. Price $5.00 each

"Enterprise" Sad Irons
Polished base, 3 sizes, weights 4, 5, and 6 lbs complete with handle and stand
Price $4.00 set

"GRISWOLD" GRIDDLE IRONS
For making pancakes, griddle cakes, etc., Made of cast iron, polished, with bale handle.
Size 11½ - - Price $2.50
Size 13½ - - " 3.50

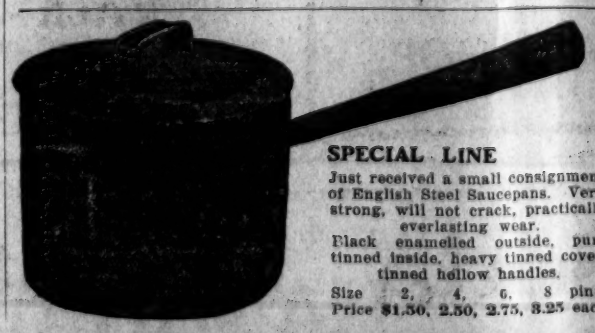
Cast Iron Stewpans
English made, with heavy tin covers.

Size	Enamel and Tin lined
3½ pint	Price $3.00 and $2.75
4 "	" 3.75 " 3.25



Sad Irons
Polished base, Japanned cold handle.
5 or 6 lbs.
Price $1.50 each

Griswold Famous American Waffle Irons
Strong cast iron with patent cold wire handles.
Size 8 ins. to make 4 waffles
Price $4.00



SPECIAL LINE
Just received a small consignment of English Steel Saucepans. Very strong, will not crack, practically everlasting wear.
Black enamelled outside, pure tinned inside, heavy tinned cover, tinned hollow handles.
Size 2, 4, 6, 8 pints
Price $1.50, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25 each

MEAT JUICE EXTRACTORS
Strong japanned iron frame, retinned cup. Suitable for pressing meat, fruit, etc.
American made.
Height 8 ins.
Price $2.25 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH **NO CREDIT**

Enthusiastic Send-Off Accorded Parting Solons

(Continued from Page 1)

K. K. Lang, Dr. T. H. Lee, Mr. H. T. Moh, Mr. Chu Pao-san, Mr. Sun Han-chang, Mr. Y. M. Chien, Mr. Julian Arnold, Mr. C. G. Hon, Mr. Lee Chi-fan, Mr. S. K. Chen, Mr. N. T. Yang, Mr. Ponson Chu, Postmaster E. H. Everett, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. J. E. Jacobs, Mr. George Hsu Chien and Mr. A. H. Ford.

Before the vistors boarded the tender, they were given various kinds of souvenirs. The 21 local organisations presented each of the ladies with a floral basket while different organisations showered the men with literature and propaganda articles.

The Koreans addressed a lengthy manifesto to the visitors to set forth their grievances and have them each a Korean national flag.

Among the Chinese societies which sent messages to the deputation were the Chinese National Organisation Union and the National Christian Salvation Society.

The manifesto of the former association reads as follows:

"We have the honor to say that the joy of our people for your visiting our realm knows no bound. We, the undersigned, being an organ representing a great majority of the people's will should send men to you to pay respect and to put before you by means of this letter what our people want to say.

"There are four things that we ought to thank your government and people for and also four others which we ought to expect of them.

BOXER INDEMNITY

"Your country considered the Boxer Trouble as being a barbarous act committed by only a small section of our people and having nothing to do with the whole nation. Hence with generosity, it changed the Boxer indemnity into a fund for educating our students. The intellectual world of our country has been thereby greatly benefited. This is the first thing that we ought to thank your country for.

"After the overthrow of the late Manchu Dynasty, your country in respecting our Provisional Constitution went ahead to recognise our country as a Republic. Owing to this recognition our Republic was surely established for the first time. This is the second thing that we ought to thank your country for.

"Our country had much help from your country at the Paris Conference. After the signing of the Versailles Treaty, your Senate passed a reservation of these provisions concerning the Shantung Case. This has rendered much force to support our refusal of signing the same. This is the third thing that we ought to thank your country for.

U. S. REMAINS NEUTRAL

"During the successive upheavals in which our people oppose the seditious officials and militarists, your country has strictly kept herself neutral. As to the investment of money in our country, it is specially careful because it does not like to see the evils of our officials and militarists developed by money. Last year, though Mr. Thomas Lamont came to our country with a financial corps with an intention to invest money yet he went away as soon as he had seen the time for such purpose still unmatured. He was quite right that he was so careful. This is the fourth thing that we ought to thank your country for.

"Since your country has been so sincere to our country, our country should value it as an unequalled, true friend. We shall of course, return its kindness when a good government has been formed. But for the present we still have to expect something of your country as follows:

WHAT IS EXPECTED

"1. We expect that your country will make more of your righteous voices in the Pacific Ocean. Besides our country those countries situated in the Pacific Ocean are only your country and Japan. Though other countries also have some possessions there yet their relations with it are few, therefore their voices there are little. It is not strange to see that other countries do their duty to withhold their voice, but we are not satisfied with seeing your country keep silent. When your country rose up in a wrath, the tyrannical Germany was suppressed and the Atlantic Ocean was put to peace at once. The renown of your country is thereby world-wide. If we want the Pacific Ocean to be pacific, we are sure that it will not do unless you make more of your righteous voices in it so that our covetous neighbor and rebellious militarists may have something to be cared for.

JAPANESE MENACE

"2. We expect that your country will indicate an opposition against the renewal of the Anglo Japanese alliance. Some of the wordings of the treaty of this alliance really impair our sovereignty. Therefore our people have been indignant at it for ten years. At its expiration now, Japan is trying its best to have it renewed. We are afraid that after its renewal our losses would be by far more because Japan has already snatched too much from our country through its force. We hope your country will oppose its renewal and make Great Britain realise that it is one beneficial only to Japan and then discontinue it. We dare say its discontinuance will be fortunate not only to our country but to the world also.

"3.—We expect that your country will send many of your intellectual class here to study our conditions. Those peoples who understand our conditions best are the Japanese and Germans. We need not say anything about the latter, because they cannot pay attention to the East now. As to the Japanese, we should say that they often make rumors in the hope of weakening the friendship of our two nations. Should your country post many men here to study our conditions and to make more intercourse with our people for cementing our good feelings their craft will at once fall into disuse. Moreover, if your country rely on only the reports of your diplomats as directions for fixing your diplomacy it is not totally safe, because the observation of a diplomat is often different from that of a common man. Let us tell you an instance. When the late Yuan Shih-k'ai was on the verge of falling the diplomats of certain countries to Peking still made dazzling reports saying that he was much beloved by the people. Shih-chang immediately after, because the latter is much more guilty than Tuan and behaves as a great obstacle to autonomy.

"2.—After the people's movement of May 4 last year, many army men have awakened themselves and the present movement set on Tuan Chi-jui is a marvellous result. Besides a portion of the military high officers understand that autonomy is the only thing for saving the country and are willing to support it.

"The two changes mentioned above are the good phenomena of our country. Therefore, we think the general situation could be solved and the whole country unified within one or two years. At that time a good government would be formed to satisfy our friendly countries and our people will do two things to welcome the money of your country which would be offered in a proper opportunity and to work with your people hand in hand to bring about welfare for the world. There are the kindnesses be returned to your country as said above."

Prize Winner For Spain

Jacinto Benavente, Dramatist, Actor, Manager, Politician, And The Nobel Award For Literature

Although the official announcement has not yet been made, the Royal Spanish Academy has been informed that the Nobel prize for literature for this year is to be awarded to Jacinto Benavente, whose fame as a dramatist has spread over the world and who at home is not only the first literary figure but also a politician, an actor and new director of the Spanish national theater, to say nothing of his work as head of a school for actors and in motion picture enterprises.

In all these activities, except possibly politics, Benavente has been an extraordinary success. Spain is, of course, intensely proud of him. Before it occurred to his admirers that he might be expected to be honored with the Nobel prize, a movement was started to build a statue to him. Benavente had to put his foot down hard to prevent the carrying out of the proposal and reminded his friends that he was not dead yet. He thus avoided having to look upon himself in stone, a fate which the late Perez Galdos, author of the celebrated "Episodios Nacionales," did not escape.

Benavente is, indeed, about the most thoroughly alive person one could imagine. He seems to be related to those remarkable men of the Italian Renaissance who were not specialists as are our great men of today, but many-sided geniuses, touching nothing they did not adorn. Like them, too, Benavente goes back constantly to first principles and the basic rock of human nature. He is not thought of as a scholarly person, but his plays show a vast knowledge of men and things and his particular affection is for the direct attack upon the interest of his reader or his audience through picturesque and dramatic incident. He goes back to pantomime, the primitive drama, and not the least extraordinary thing about him is that he spent some of his early years studying this art with a traveling circus. He has carried on his work since the early 90s beginning with sharp satire, until the flower of his creative ability is seen in plays like "The Bonds of Interest," produced in New York a few years ago.

Benavente's latest adventure is as director of the Teatro Espanol, the national theater of Spain. He assumes here a semi-official place, although the Teatro Espanol is freer than the Comedie Francaise. Benavente has leased the theater and will finance the next season himself, hire the actors and direct the performances. He is bound only by such enactments as that a certain number of the classics of the Spanish stage must be given each season, such as the works of Lope da Vega and Calderon, Benavente, however, has been always very friendly to the old school and has said that bad acting was the reason the people found the plays uninteresting.

AS A LECTURE MANAGER

Benavente was brought to the attention of New Yorkers last Winter when Miss Nance O'Neil played many weeks in his drama called in the English translation "The Passion Flower." Before that "The Bonds of Interest" had been given here and "His Widow's Husband." The Harvard Dramatic Club chose another Benavente play for their Spring production "The Governor's Wife." Two volumes of the plays have been translated into English by John Garrett Underhill and published by the Scribners. It is said that Miss O'Neill will produce another of his plays next season and will visit the famous author at his home this Summer to talk over the production.

Benavente is not the first of a group of modern Spanish dramatists to gain the distinguished honor of the Nobel prize. He was preceded in 1904 by the late Jose Echegaray, who that year divided the prize with Mistral, the singer of Provence, and Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist, well known to English readers. It has been frequently pointed out that Spain, unlike most of the rest of the world, is just now enjoying a kind of Golden Age of literature. The awakening, curiously enough, came with the collapse of the remnants of the great Spanish Empire after the war with America.

Whereas the golden age of "Good Queen Bess's glorious days" in England followed the great victory of the English over the Spaniards, Spain's literary revival came after a defeat as complete as was the loss of the Armada. The result of the affair of 1898 was to break down a kind of heavy-handed, aristocratic oppression of the kingdom of letters with the result that a dozen or more writers of the first rank have appeared and flourished, and the greatest of these is Jacinto Benavente.

The best American authority on Benavente is Mr. Underhill, who has already been referred to. In a recent critical article on the Spanish author he says:

BENAVENTE AS DRAMATIST

"In 1894, when Benavente began to write for the stage, the dramatic fare consisted chiefly of drama and farce constructed upon French models, inferior for the most part to their originals in form, but more interesting in characterisation and in a certain knack of conveying the sense of reality. The Echegarays, Vitaliza and Ramos Carrion, the most noteworthy playwrights of that day, belong to the school of Scribe and Sardou, though touched in some instances by the hand of Ibsen and by the influence of the realists of the tribe of Zola. Theirs was essentially plot drama. This style of play Benavente undertook to destroy, substituting instead a technique in which the plot and situation were no longer of chief importance, but in which they became thoroughly subservient to the portrayal of character or to the satiric effect which the author wished to convey.

"According to Benavente, the theater is as various as the emotions which it presents, and the conception of the play alone determines its form. Independently of all arbitrary rules. In his plays the chief interest is seldom directly in the plot, but lies rather in the characters or apparently superficial aspects of the dialogue which embodies his point of view. Of course, this was no new thing in the theater. In the later plays of Shakespeare the plot becomes subservient to the poetry, while even Moliere himself was far from a formalist or a partisan of mere action, but neither of these writers went so far as to develop a new technique. This was more nearly approached by the symbolists. But nowhere as in Benavente is the story so clearly subordinated in the general scheme to which it seems to lend but casual support. In the beginning Spanish audiences were bewildered by this unconventional procedure, while the critics were baffled and dubious of the result. It is not too much to say that no plays in the theater are more simple upon the surface, yet none are more difficult to present, because their charm lies so deep beneath the surface and is conveyed by indirection in such devious ways."

The New Noble prize winner in literature is only 53 years old. He was born in Madrid. He studied law, but like many another man who was to make a big place in literature, soon dropped it. From the beginning his interest was in the theater. His first reputation was that of a wit. He could write much-to-be-feared articles in the press. But his first play, "Thy Brother's House," was a serious effort and not in his later style. In "Gente Conocida" ("In Society" in the English version), produced in 1896, he turned to satire. Seven years later his great spectacular "Saturday Night" assured his fame as much more than a maker of plots or even a satirist of modern society. Since that time he has been the recognised leader of the Spanish stage writing. All the dramatists of Spain and many outside have learned from him. Unless modern critics are all wrong and confused by the nearness of the man, it will be found that Spain, after many centuries, has produced another commanding figure in literature.

Siberian Officials Accused Of Looting Vladivostok Funds

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, August 6.—During a meeting of the Amur Provisional Assembly, it leaked out that the Commissary Urokin was alleged to have stolen 1,000,000 Chinese dollars from the Finance Department and embezzled 10,000,000 roubles. The indignant peasants demanded the arrest of all the Commissaries. A committee of inquiry has been appointed.

GREAT BADGER FRAUD

U. S. Hoaxed For 400 Years, Declares British Scientist

London, June 24.—An amusing fraud upon America has just been discovered at the London Zoological Gardens. When that simple-minded sailorman Columbus logged the fact that he saw a "tejon" (badger) in America he might be forgiven. For more than 400 years, however, credulous scientific Americans imagined they had badgers on their continent.

The animal has been disrated by Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., Curator of Mammals to the Zoological Society. An American badger came to our "Zoo." To make an instructive comparison, it was put in a cage adjoining some British badgers. No one ever saw the animals in both cages simultaneously. Our badgers slept all day and the American sample all night. Mr. Pocock investigated with the result that he formally and officially placed the American beast in a totally new "tribe" at the last scientific meeting of the society.

He told me yesterday that the animal was neither badger, skunk, ratel, stoat, nor weasel. Its skull and teeth were "wrong" for a badger, it lacked the scent-gland, and its resemblance was only superficial. It is hard upon America. How would we like it if a Harvard scientist told us that the animal we had cherished as a fox was really an inferior brand of jackal?

HALFWAY AROUND

the world have these choice wines from Sunny Spain circled to reach your table. These wines are now in our store, and if you will come in and taste them, 'twill not be long before they'll be ornamenting your table and delighting your family and your friends with their fruity, fragrant excellence.

DELICATE, FRAGRANT SHERRIES:
Jerez Seco Palido ..... $1.50 per bottle
Jerez Oloroso Victoria Regina ..... $2.50 per bottle
Jerez S. S. S. ..... $3.50 per bottle

MELLOW, DARK RED PORTS:
Red Viejo ..... $1.50 per bottle
Red Royal ..... $2.00 per bottle
Red Imperial ..... $2.50 per bottle

GOLDEN, DRY MADEIRA AND MARSALA:
Madeira Very Superior Old ..... $2.00 per bottle
Marsala Delicato ..... $2.00 per bottle

SWEET, DARK BROWN MALAGA:
Malaga Brown Viejo ..... $1.75 per bottle
Malaga Brown Extra Reserva ..... $2.50 per bottle

FRUITY, GOLDEN MOSCATEL:
Moscatel Superior ..... $1.75 per bottle

Whatever your nationality, you will enjoy these choice products of the vineyards of Spain. You are welcome to taste any of these wines at our store before buying.

I. SHAININ & C
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD

'Phone your orders to C. 1483
We deliver twice a day.

Purity

Ice Cream

Once tasted is never forgotten.

Likewise Purity

Ice Cream Sodas, Sangarees, Lemonades, Frappes, Chocolates and Candies of all kinds.

Everything you buy from us is served to you in the most hygienic and cleanly manner, by Americans, who know their work and will give you courteous attention.

Purity Candy Store
31 Nanking Road
(Next to Brewer's)

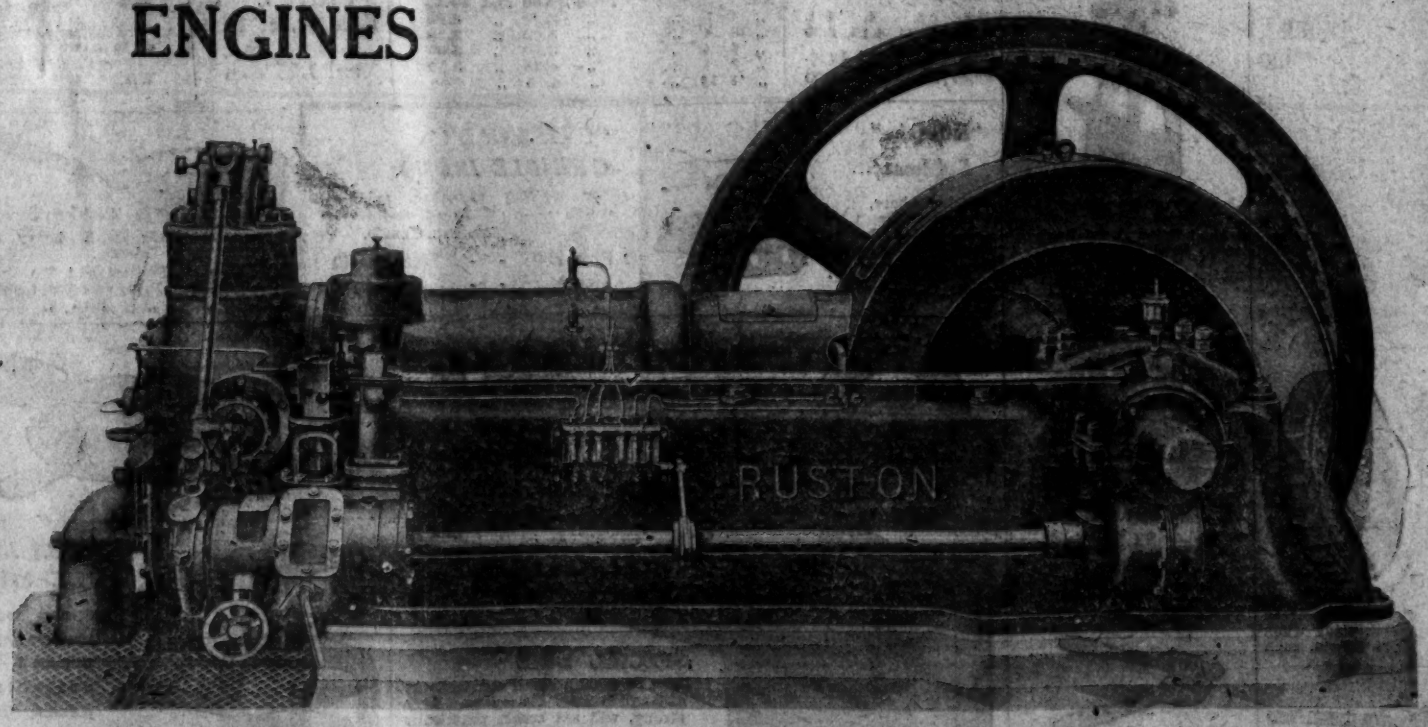
O.V.B.
OREGON'S VERY BEST LOGANBERRY JUICE
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

Milkmaid
Sterilized
Milk
is invaluable
in sickness
and convalescence.

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$2 per hr. $1.50 per 30 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

CRUDE OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSBY, LTD.
LINCOLN, ENGLAND



Large Stocks Always Carried By

T.E.M.A. SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

Tel. North 462-3 — 2 NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD — Tel. Address: TEMASHA

New Korean Revolt To Mark American Legislators' Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing but a scrap of paper, and almost immediately she began a campaign of intrigue for the possession of Korea. In 1910 Korea was ultimately annexed to Japan, at the point of the sword, contrary to the will and desire of the Korean people. Ever since the annexation the Koreans have been treated in a most ruthless manner. This limited space does not allow us to go into detail.

SEEK FREEDOM

When the Great World War came to an end with victory for the Allied Nations, we believed the age of militarism and imperialism had disappeared forever from the world, and we believed the time had also come for the freeing of Korea from the iron hand of an alien usurper. With consciousness in the righteousness of our cause and with confidence in good faith of the Allied Nations, we sent our delegates to the Peace Conference, and we expected at least an impartial hearing, but this privilege was denied us. Are we to receive a hearing later when the League of Nations is organised? That we do not know, but this we do know, that there can be no abiding peace in the world until nations of a size and capacity for self government like Korea receive some assurance that their rights are to be recognised.

Korea must have independence, because it is the best thing for the Koreans. The visible memorials of their existence as an independent nation for more than forty centuries have implanted in the hearts of the Koreans a national consciousness and patriotism which will never permit them to submit to humiliation, and which will be the basis upon which new national ideas will formulate themselves as soon as the people regain their freedom.

ABLE TO GOVERN SELVES

The Koreans are able to govern themselves. It has been to the interest of Japan to conceal and deny their ability, but they have not been able to disprove it. We admit the corruption of the Korean government at the time of the annexation, but we hold that the whole nation cannot be condemned because of a few intriguing politicians. France has had her faithless statesmen, and England likewise. Indeed, there is no nation which has been free from self-centered adventurers. The freedom of Korea was betrayed by a few corrupt officials of the government, but this does not prove that Korea is not able to rise into a new national existence, of which she and other nations may be proud.

The present independence movement has proved the capability of the Koreans. In spite of the strong Japanese military and police forces and her rigid system of spies, the whole movement has been planned and is being carried on in such absolute secrecy and perfect system that the whole world is wondering at it and it has passed the understanding of the Japanese. We admit also that Korea is very much behind the other civilised countries in modern industrial advancement and culture, but we believe that Korea has enough natural resources and able men to govern herself and bring the country quickly to a modern basis if only Japan would let her alone.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

The Japanese policy of assimilation has been doomed to certain failure from the beginning, only the Japanese did not know it. This is made manifest by the attitude of the young Koreans, who have been educated in the so-called government schools during the last ten years under Japanese teachers and in the Japanese language. Today they are the most active of all the people in their demonstration for the independence movement against the Japanese. The differences in the language, customs and religion are so great that the two people could never become one political unit.

The independence of Korea means not only 20,000,000 of souls in Korea alone saved but also that 400,000,000 of Chinese will be relieved of their misery and distrust. Japan's occupation of Korea came as a shock to China equalled only by that which came to the Nations of the West when Germany leaped upon Belgium. Since that time China has lived in fear and suspicion of Japan.

Korean independence means that balance of power in the East. It means the end of the Japanese continental policy, and dream of world empire, which will certainly cause another world tragedy sooner or later. It means the establishment of the basis upon which permanent peace in the Orient can be encompassed.

AFFECTS PEACE OF WORLD

Therefore, the question of Korea is one which concerns not only the Koreans themselves, but also directly affects the peace of Asia and the world.

We thank you very sincerely for the moral support you and our people have given and are giving to Korea, and we trust you will continue to use your good influence to save the 20,000,000 people in Korea, who are now fighting and dying for the freedom of their country.

Circumstances which you probably realise will not permit us to express our deep appreciation in welcoming you in any material or public way, but we assure you that in our innermost hearts there is none whom we love more and respect as you and the great Republic you represent. God will bless you wherever you go and guide you safely home.

Yours respectfully and cordially,

M. S. CHO,
PRESIDENT.

Wisdom

To the Sire there came once a youthful lad
And he asked, "How can I obtain
The wisdom that as the years roll by
Shall give me fortune and fame?"

And the Sire looked kind, and the Sire looked wise
But he had not a word to say.
So the youth passed on, with a sad, sad face.
But he came back next day.

And again he asked, "How can I obtain,
The wisdom that means success?"
But the Sire, the same as the day before,
Was quiet in the wilderness.

But the third day brought back the youthful lad
And the fourth with the same request
Till the Sire at last felt a touch of Love
That was born in his old, old breast.

And he took the lad, and he led him out
In the river, that flowed near by.
There he held him down with a firm strong hand
Till the youth made ready to die.

Then he took him out, and he said to him
"What was your greatest desire,
When you struggling there in the water laid,
Was it fortune or fame?" said the Sire.

"Just air," cried the lad, "that was all I craved.
That was all I desired down there
Neither gold nor fortune, neither honor nor fame
My desire was for air, just air."

And the Sire looked kind, and the Sire looked wise,
And he said to the youth so wet,
"Have desire for wisdom as much as that,
And wisdom you surely shall get."

Fred H. G. Bischoff.

PARIS GARTERS

No Metal Can Touch You

are the highest in quality and measured by the length of excellent service they render are practically the lowest in price. They hold your socks securely and smoothly and are the only garters made with the patented rubber fastener which prevents tearing or ripping the daintiest hose. Look for the name PARIS on the box.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers—Chicago, U. S. A.

Distributors:
Muller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd.,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking.

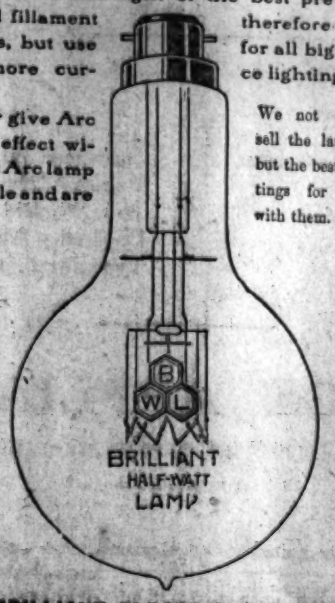
IMITATIONS AT ANY PRICE COST YOU TOO MUCH

More light
- not more cost
- not more trouble

BRILLIANT HALF-WATT LAMPS

Give twice the light of the best previous metal filament lamps, but use no more current.
They give Arc light effect without Arc lamp trouble and are therefore ideal for all big space lighting.

We not only sell the lamps, but the best fittings for use with them.



BRILLIANT ELECTRIC COMPANY
consulting engineer and electrical contractor.
Nanking Road, (Corner Honan Road.)
Phone Central 4907

"BOTTLED SUNSHINE"
from California's Pacific Slope

GOLDEN STATE LEMON JUICE

is the pure and unadulterated juice of ripe luscious California Lemons, grown on the Sunny Slopes of America's most beautiful State.

One bottle of "Golden State" Lemon Juice contains 18 lemons, and retains all of the inimitable flavour of the fresh fruit.

GOLDEN STATE LEMON JUICE.

is guaranteed under the

U. S. PURE FOOD LAWS

to contain no preservatives or adulterants.

Sold by all first-class Stores
Wholesale Only From

REID'S LIMITED

44 Nanking Road — Telephone Central 3024

"The Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Screen Monarchs Greeted Royally On Arrival Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

graphs. Mary Pickford wrote until her hand grew weary, while one caught a glimpse of Douglas Fairbanks seated on a trolly, writing hard and surrounded by men. Despite the fact that he recently broke a finger while playing in a film and, as he said, "no one would recognise him from his signature," he did his duty manfully until the train for London was ready to move.

During the early formalities in the boat, Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks held an informal reception in what, at normal times, must have been a quiet corner of the deck. They stood on a stairway, surrounded by every kind of camera. Miss Pickford was in a fawn coat and blue costume, with a small dark blue hat surrounded by white flowers. Through its transparent crown could be seen her fair curling hair. Mr. Fairbanks wore a well-fitting grey suit.

"We intend to make this a real holiday," said Douglas.

"Yes, a real holiday," echoed Mary. "I have so much wanted to see England—and the first sight of it is wonderful enough."

"Yes," said Douglas, "we had thought of making only a short stay, but already we think of staying a month or two. We intend to go over to the Continent, but we are going to spend a lot of time in England. We are frightfully pleased with the welcome you have given us already.

"The last hours on board have themselves been like a film. Last night men with cameras seemed to appear in the ship from nowhere." (They had arrived by tug.) "They sprang out of the deck and down the masts.

"Then, this morning, one aeroplane flew over us and dropped parachutes on board with a message of welcome, and another came out and dropped roses."

The conversation stopped for the moment, for there was another welcome to be received, that of the Mayor of Southampton and of representative film exhibitors of the town. The film cameras were very busy when Mary Pickford shook hands with the mayor, and the ceremony had to be continued until all the cameras had had their turn.

"I have been squeezing your hand for quite a long time," said Mary to the mayor, with the captivating smile which has won so many hearts on the screen.

Then Douglas Fairbanks asked politely for a cigarette of a well-known British brand and was immediately supplied, but conversation was again difficult, for the photographers had now firmly entrenched themselves, and the two "stars" had to face the machine which has made them world-known, "and without make-up," said Mary, rather troubled.

Asked about his plans over here, Mr. Fairbanks said: "We are not going to make any films this time; but we are coming again—don't forget that—and then we intend to work hard. Mary, for instance, has the rights of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' a film which should be made in England. We may be able to make half our pictures in England and half in the United States. You see, we realise there are things England can give us and things we can give England, and we hope our work will help towards friendliness between the two countries."

Mr. Fairbanks told how Charlie Chaplin was longing to see England again and almost came over in the same boat. He also told rather sadly how Chaplin had become so enamoured of a bedroom in the new Fairbanks home in Los Angeles—the "home of his dreams"—that he "comes for the day and stays a month.

"It is my own bedroom," said Douglas wistfully, "but he's so lovable I can't turn him out."

HATS OFF TO MARY

Another large crowd waited for the boat-train at Waterloo Station, London, and as it drew in one compartment was seen to be carefully shrouded with blinds. All assembled round it, and the kinema camera men again settled their tripods to take yet further pictures of the "stars." A great greeting was given to them. "Mary feels quite worn out after the journey," said Douglas; "and she is really overcome by the welcome we have had. Gally, it's wonderful!"

The crowd waved their greetings, and a way was made for the pair to a private motor-car. It was noticeable, as Mary Pickford walked down the platform that each man she passed raised his hat to her, and she was particularly pleased with this little touch of welcome.

SIEGE OF STAR

And a later issue of the Daily Mail says:

The siege of Miss Mary Pickford and her husband, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, the American film "stars," in the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, W., yesterday will never be forgotten in English film history.

At an early hour crowds were waiting patiently on the Piccadilly pavements to catch a glimpse of the pair. By noon they had increased and police were keeping them away from the traffic. Bolder spirits wandered at luncheon time into the hotel itself and walked round the tables in the hope of finding them at their meal. Others booked tables to be sure of seeing them.

Upstairs, in the suite of rooms, a council was held between two streams of callers. Miss Pickford had had a bad night. She had not been able to sleep until 4 a.m., and the strain of the enthusiastic but strenuous welcome she had received the day before was beginning to show. She looked pale, and, despite her spirit, the little woman was thoroughly worn out and felt she could not keep up much longer.

NEEDS A REST

"The doctor says I ought to get away into the country for a rest," she said sadly, "and I'm afraid I shall have to. I wanted to do such a lot of shopping, but I hope to do it when I get back. Douglas is building a new wing for me in our Los Angeles home, and I want to buy for it some old-fashioned English furniture and some chintzes which it is impossible to get at home. And I want to look at some of the great shops for women's clothes too."

"Mary can't stand it all as I can," said Mr. Fairbanks with a great smile, although he was really looking rather tired. "I am a husky son of the West. I realised that I had married the world's sweetheart, but I did not think I was coming for a honeymoon with the whole world. Mary can't eat, you know"—and he pointed to the breakfast table, where she had neglected all but a tiny piece of roll. "And you know, too, we were in such a rush for the theater last night that our dinner was mainly chocolates."

The besiegers grew insistent, and so "Douglas and Mary" moved to the window and, standing on the balcony, were greeted with a storm of cheering. Douglas shouted out to those below that he was afraid they would not be going out, as "Mary was not fit enough," and he and his wife dropped Alexandra roses and rose petals down to them.

SILENT WAIT

The Alexandra roses had been bought from Lady Diana Duff Cooper, and Douglas and Mary lunched with her in the hotel. Still the crowd outside waited patiently for another sight of them, and it seemed to be growing much larger. The besiegers did not demonstrate, they made little noise; the only trouble was that they continually blocked the traffic in Piccadilly and were in imminent peril of oncoming omnibuses. Again the balcony scene occurred with the throwing of roses and a great scramble for them.

As the afternoon ended a motor-car drew up for the "stars" to leave for the country. This was Miss Pickford's first appearance out of doors for the day, although Mr. Fairbanks had been able to steal out unawares and visit a tailor. Masses of policemen leaned on the crowd as it swayed towards the motor-car and "Mary and Douglas" reached it without mishap amid a great burst of cheering. So they departed from London for a well-deserved period of quiet, and many were the cries to Miss Pickford from women who hoped that she would feel ever so much better after her rest.

The suite of rooms presented a strange picture. A huge number of letters had arrived and it was impossible to open all of them. Baskets of flowers filled up corners, and there were gifts of all kinds, including many boxes of chocolates.

The motor-car stopped at Wimbledon, where the lawn tennis championship matches are taking place, and the "stars" received a welcome from the spectators. Miss Pickford kissed Mlle. Sezane Lenglen and then gave her a flower as a keepsake. She also thanked the policeman who was acting as her escort.

Band Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Garden today, commencing at 5:30 p.m.:

March—Black Rock ..... Losey
Overture—Maritana .... Wallace
Waltz—Priere ..... Cremieux
Selection—Aida ..... Verdi
Fox Trot.. Me Keng Kuyug. Jacob
Selection—The Rainbow Girl
Hirsch

P. BRUNELLI.
Musician-in-Charge.

THE BREAKING POINT

When Mind And Body Are Fagged

Many serious accidents, as well as mistakes in life, have been traced to failure of the memory, ill-health having been the original cause of this trouble. Now, who are the most likely to suffer in this respect?

When persons of either sex begin to hesitate in speaking, cannot "collect their thoughts," when they find their ideas are often confused, when excitement throws them off their mental balance, when they frequently forget where they leave things, then, says the doctor, here is a case bordering on neurasthenia or nervous breakdown. If this state of health continues without attention collapse may follow.

It is a fact that most nervous disorders are due to impure thin blood, from that they spring. The starved nerves are not able to meet the strain on them, the mind becomes dull; physical effort causes fatigue. Only new pure blood can save the victims from collapse and dispel neurasthenia or nervous breakdown. This good red blood is created in abundance by Dr. Williams' pink pills, and in that way these pills have in a great number of cases banished nervous, mental and digestive disturbances. They have given increased energy, fitness, keen appetite, strong steady nerves and robust health to men and women who were once nervous wrecks.

To give one instance only Mrs. W. Cook, of "Orchard Horse," Sutton-on-Trent, England, recently stated:

"Some years ago I had a terrible trial through the tragic death of my mother. For weeks I was unable to realise she was dead, so great was the shock to my nervous system.

"I had the best of medical advice, but nothing seemed to do me permanent good. I had terrifying fits of depression, and many a time I have felt that I should welcome death as a happy release.

"When things were about as bad as they could be I chanced to read in a newspaper a case which was very similar to my own that had been cured by Dr. Williams' pink pills. I thereupon made up my mind that I would give them a good trial. I got a supply of the pills and I knew from the start they were doing me good, but I could hardly trust myself to believe it.

"I continued with the pills, and made such good headway that now I feel better than I have done for years. If only my experience should prove helpful to any other sufferers by inducing them to give a trial to Dr. Williams' pink pills I shall be only too thankful."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for all nervous people of both sexes. They are obtainable from dealers everywhere, or at $1.50 the bottle $8/- for six bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Today is the best time to begin them.

There is only one BOVRIL

BY APPOINTMENT.

The great body-building power of Bovril is proved, just as the circulation of the blood is proved, or the law of gravity.

The independent experiments carried out by an eminent physiologist *under the most complete scientific control* proved the body-building powers of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

This has given Bovril a unique place as one of the most precious food substances in the world.

BODY-BUILDING POWER OF BOVRIL TAKEN

BOVRIL

HALL & HOLTZ LTD.

NEW DELIVERY

"Aertex Cellular" Summer CORSETS

Washable, Improved Style, Embodying the Latest Ideas for the Wearer's Comfort.

PRICE: $6.50 per pair.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road

TAKE OUR ADVICE

Buy where you get Service

We have a service department to look after the machines we sell and we keep all machines in order for a specified time at no extra cost to you.

WE SELL

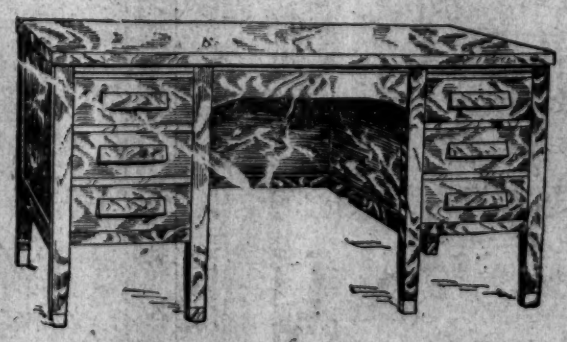
Ediphone Dictating Machines
Monroe Calculators
Marchant Calculators
Millionaire Calculators
Madas Calculators
Sundstrand Adding-Listers
Barrett Adding-Listers
New Standard Adding-Listers
Duplicating Machines
Typewriters in all makes

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Cable Add: "MACKBAUCK" (Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th)
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Phone Central 4775
行井氏號

Modern Furniture

WE manufacture modern furniture along European and American lines, of the highest workmanship and most artistic designs. We also supply and furnish banks, business firms, etc. with articles of furniture and fittings of all kinds. Our decorations have met with the approval of our most particular patrons.



Wal Shion & Company

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS

14 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai *Phone North 1726*

GREEKS IN SMYRNA DON'T FEAR TURKS

Believe They Could 'Parade' Through Asia Minor If Permitted By Allies

KEMAL'S FORCES WEAK

Latter Declared Made Up Of Peasants Impressed Against Their Will

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS
(New York Times)

Smyrna, May 30, via London, June 18.—In my previous despatch from Smyrna here on the coast of Asia Minor, where there was a Greek city ten centuries before the birth of Christ, I endeavored to show the difficulties which modern Greece has to face before she breaks the line by which Mustapha Kemel and his Turkish levies cut her off from all trade routes to the interior, so ruining the commerce of Smyrna and rallying the Moslem people against Christian communities beyond the coast that it is a peril which may be a check not only to Greek aspirations of renaissance in the places of their ancient colonies but to the interests of Great Britain, France and Italy, who are occupying various ports in Asia Minor with forces which are hardly strong enough at present to resist any strong attacks.

As far as the Greeks are concerned, the menace seems to be lightly regarded, and they are sure of their strength with an army of occupation amounting to 100,000 men.

I was received in his headquarters at Smyrna by General Paraskeuopoulos, Commander in Chief of the Greek Army, and he told me with easy optimism that if the Allied Powers gave the Greeks permission to advance against the Kemalist troops their progress would be a military parade. He pooh-poohed all probability of great trouble ahead.

"What are the forces of this Mustapha Kemal?" he asked, and then answered his own question. "They are peasants impressed into his service against their will by threats and brutality. They are sick of war and hate having to leave their farms again and to surrender their cattle and wagons and grain at the command of Turkish officers acting against the orders of the Sultan and for their own ambitions. They are ill-organised and ill-armed, lacking ammunition and the fighting spirit.

"If the Powers allowed us to advance we should walk through. The Greek Army is in magnificent spirits. We should smash this Mustapha Kemal in two days."

OPTIMISM GENERAL

That is the optimism of the Commander-in-Chief and I have heard the optimism of Generals in other places and at other times. But what he says is the opinion of many men of his race and ours and there is a general conviction, I find, in Smyrna and its "Sandhill" that the Kemalist forces are not to be taken seriously at the present time and could be crushed how easily enough by the Greek Army at its present strength.

Italy and France, however, with trade ambitions in Asia Minor, are not anxious to see the Greek Army advance. They are in favor of gentle dealing with the Turk and the avoidance of bloodshed.

Among the Greeks in Smyrna there is also hope that bloodshed may not be necessary. This point of view was expressed to me very reasonably and eloquently by Mr. Counarakis, General Secretary in Smyrna, who pointed out that the Turkish trade of the interior depends as much upon the port of Smyrna as Smyrna itself depends upon the interior.

It will be impossible, he thinks, for the Turks to continue much longer the boycott of the Coast or to divert their trade to some other port. Millions of money must be invested to build up a port like Smyrna and, apart from that, it is Greek capital which supports trade with the interior and is intimately linked with it. Turkish merchants, he thinks will yield to their commerical interests and come to some peaceable arrangements, however truculent may be the policy of Mustapha Kemal and his gang of conspirators.

VIEWS OF ENGLISH

It is English opinion, given to me by one of our greatest merchants in the orient, which impresses me most upon the probably course of events in Asia Minor and the policy of the Turk. This gentleman has spent all his life in Asia Minor as one of those merchaut princes who, in places like Bournabar and Boudia, have formed little colonies among the Turkish people in villages that lie under the shadow of great hills beyond Smyrna. The English colony which he represents stayed in Asia Minor throughout the war under a pledge given to him by the Turkish Pasha and though they suffered in their fortunes, their lives were safe and they were not maltreated.

The Turkish peasants themselves, says my friend, suffered unspeakable things under the rule of their military chiefs. They were treated like dirt and died like flies. Their only food was some dirty water sprinkled with a little oil and a small piece of bread made of the foulest stuff.

The wounded were left to die. Disease spread by vermin ravaged their ranks. Many Christians, in spite of their illtreatment and being mobilised to work behind the lines, did not suffer so much as the poor wretches who were driven to the fighting lines.

But behind the lines were other Turks who battered on the army and made huge fortunes by bribery and all manner of corruption or by tricky trade. One man, who was a small grocer when the war began, secured contracts for flour by friendship with German officers, and at the end of the war he had made £7,000,000. There were many like him who now are swelling the war funds of Mustapha Kemal or more often passing their money into European banks.

"What is going to happen now" I asked, and this old English merchant spoke slowly and deliberately in answer, looking back on many years among the Turks as the basis of his judgment.

"The Turks," he said, "are fatalists. They obey the creed of Kismu and will acknowledge any master who is set above them by the will of Allah. They know no real patriotism. They are not bound to any patch of soil like Western folk. In instinct they are still nomads.

WILL QUIETLY FADE AWAY

"The Turk does not grieve much if he has to leave his home and his wife and farm, provided he can settle down somewhere else and take another wife and earn his living. His patriotism is not of place but of faith and race. The Turks will fade away from districts controlled by the Greeks, going quietly away further into the interior among their own folk and resentful of close contact with Christians who are their equals or their masters.

"The Kemalist movement will not prevail. Mustapha Kemal has collected around him all the ex-Ministers and ex-officers who fattened on the old system and gained their jobs by it and their bribes. They will try to make trouble, but they have no real support among the peasants, who are sick to death of war, and without much artillery, without airplanes, without discipline, they will not be able to fight according to the conditions of modern warfare. They have no chance of victory if it comes to struggle. It is the day of the Greeks."

Pierre Loti Seeks Grave At Old Home

Famous Author Selects Spot In Cellar Of Ancient Residence

Paris, June 26.—After months of negotiation with Government officials Pierre Loti has been able to obtain permission that he be buried in the cellar of the ancient family residence at St. Pierre d'Oleron, where his ancestors are interred.

The house is at least four centuries old, surrounded by cypresses, many bearing dates carved in the eighteenth century. It was here that Loti's aunt lived, of whom mention is made in the romance of "Judith Renaudin" and to the affection of the author for this aunt are ascribed his indefatigable efforts. Twice a year he visits St. Pierre and there views again the window where Judith engraved the name of her lover and meditates over the site he has chosen as a resting place.

The prestige of Loti's name and his distinguished career as a naval officer were not alone sufficient to overcome the official objections, which were largely based upon the fact that the lonely island is overpopulated and burial in proximity to the building is considered unsanitary. Even the Prefect was unable to sway the St. Pierre administrator, but Loti appealed to and obtained the support of members of the Cabinet, who contended that his services to his country warranted granting the request which evidenced such sentimental interest in the particular portion of his native land.

Woolworth Building Is Mortgaged To Pay Tax

Prudential Advances $3,000,000 To Meet Estate's Obligations To Nation And State

New York, June 23.—Heirs of the late F. W. Woolworth have obtained from the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark a loan of $3,000,000 on the Woolworth Building. The mortgage will run for five years and bear interest at the rate of six percent. The money has been borrowed to help meet the State and Federal inheritance taxes amounting to $8,000,000 which the estate owes.

The loan is one of the largest placed in the city since the first of the year, and its negotiation reveals the fact that the Woolworth Building, the tallest structure in America, has been carried unencumbered since its erection a decade ago. There is, however, a $300,000 mortgage on part of the land covered by the building.

It is understood that the Prudential was ready to lend $5,000,000 on the property but the Park Place Company, holding company for the heirs, was satisfied to accept the $3,000,000 necessary for the tax-payment requirements. The money will not be advanced until October 1, when the taxes are due. William A. White and Sons negotiated the loan as brokers.

The Woolworth Building, sixty stories high, rises to a height of 750 feet, its nearest competitor in this city being the Metropolitan Tower, which is 700 feet, 3 inches. It covers almost an acre of ground on the west side of Broadway between Park Place and Barclay Street and is fully rented, returning an annual income to the owners of close to $1,550,000. It is assessed by the city at $9,500,000, but Federal experts in computing its value for inheritance tax purposes declared that it was worth $10,000,000.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company, which has been a consistent investor in New York mortgages for many years, has within recent months placed huge sums in Manhattan realty. It has millions invested in high class hotel and business properties in this city.

The company last month made a loan of $8,400,000 to the New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company on their twenty-seven story building at 195 Broadway. August Heckscher obtained a loan of $4,500,000 about the same time on his property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and from the same source the Western Electric Company has received a loan of $2,000,000 on its projected warehouse which will cover the entire block bounded by Hudson, West Houston, Greenwich and Clarkson Streets and which will be the largest concrete building on Manhattan Island.

The Prudential some years ago financed the erection of the Pennsylvania Hotel on Seventh Avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Streets with a loan of $8,000,000 and also holds a mortgage of $5,500,000 on the Lord and Taylor department store property at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

On The Roof of the World

The breeze on the roof of the World affects the fur of the Tibetan Fox. The result is long heavy lustrous Fur. The locality here in some places more than 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, produces fox coats of long dense downy fur and over-hair of exquisite fineness and beauty, and in instances of great value. Only the prime skins are selected for you and no skin sent out less than 45 inches in length pelt and tail. You can have one of these Tibetan Fox skins by sending a Chinese Post Office Money order for $25 to Mr. Elly Widler, Tsingtu, Szechwan Province, and he will immediately mail you one of these specially selected Tibetan Fox Skins.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

The Simple Way

The simple and practical way to polish and preserve finished surfaces is to use Johnson's Prepared Wax with a cloth. You need no brushes, sprays nor mops. Just apply the wax with a cloth and then polish with a dry cloth. With very little rubbing you can produce a lustrous polish of great beauty and durability.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

is more than a polish. It is also a wonderful preservative, for it forms a thin protecting film, which preserves the finish unusually well.

Use Johnson's Prepared Wax to polish all your furniture, woodwork and floors. You will thus add years to the life and beauty of the varnish, covering up all surface scratches.

Johnson's Prepared Wax can be had in both paste and liquid form — **paste** for polishing floors, wood, oil-cloth, tile, etc; **liquid** for polishing furniture, woodwork, motor cars, etc.

For sale by all leading dealers or wholesale from agents.

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.
43 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

S. C. Johnson & Son
Racine, Wis. U. S. A.

The SAME Strength

Before the War

During the War

After the War

"KING GEORGE IV"

SCOTCH WHISKY

The King of Drinks

Rich in all the essentials of a high-grade spirit — great age, fine bouquet, rounded mellowness, and perfect purity.

"The Top Notch of Scotch"

Sole Agents for "KING GEORGE IV"

Gande, Price & Co.

48 Kiange Road

Phone: Central 205

DE VALERA SPENT $25,000 AT CHICAGO

Says Money Came Out Of 'Irish Treasury,' Which Got Proceeds Of Bonds

SAYS 'IRISH PLANK' WEAK

Attributes Charges By Devoy And Cohalan To 'Lack Of Co-Operation'

New York, June 20.—Eamon de Valera, Sinn Fein leader and "President" of the "Irish Republic," returned to his headquarters in the Hotel Wolcott yesterday and replied to John Devoy, Justice Cohalan and other Friends of Irish Freedom who have been accusing the "President" of blocking action in behalf of a liberated Erin.

The things said against Dr. de Valera while he was away included meddling in American politics, spending $50,000, which should have gone to Ireland, in supporting a "nondescript" group at the Republican Convention, and failing to let the Republican Committee on Resolutions put a "Sympathy for the Irish" plank in their platform.

Disclosing he was not an American, although born in New York, de Valera said that was a good reason why he wouldn't meddle in American politics. As to the charges of Justice Cohalan, Devoy and the others, Dr. de Valera said he regarded them as "symptoms of a disease brought on by lack of co-operation and co-ordination."

Speaking of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican convention, Dr. de Valera said he had opposed the proposed plank because it was weak. "Action, action, a direct declaration for recognition of the republic," was what he wanted, he said.

As to the statement about the $50,000 that should have gone to Ireland but which, according to De Valera's accusers, did not, Dr. De Valera said:

"That sum is absolutely exaggerated. We did not spend more than half that sum for expenses at Chicago. When I came to this country I expected that an effort might be made to control me through the power of the purse and I arranged with the Irish Parliament to vote me appropriations to cover my expenses.

"That money came out of the Irish Treasury. The money obtained by bond sales here went into the Irish Treasury. The bonds were sold with the express understanding that they were for all uses of the Irish Government, and furthering the cause of that Government in this country is a legitimate use of the money.

The "President" suggested the Friends of Irish Freedom should get a new national council, one that would be more ready to cooperate with him. He thought the United States wasn't neutral on the Irish question and couldn't be until we either stopped recognising Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador, or recognised Dr. Patrick MacCartan, the Irish "envoy."

De Valera characterised the charges against him, published first in The Gaelic American, as a "tissue of misstatement," and he referred to "the charge that I have been guilty of misuse of funds" as a "malicious charge."

"I am not a factionist," said Supreme Court Justice Cohalan last night when he heard of De Valera's statement, "and I refuse to be drawn into a factional fight."

HAMBURG-AMERICA HOTELS

London, June 24.—Germany's Mercantile Marine, which before the war had a tonnage of 5,108,600, is now of only 501,910 tons, according to a White Paper published yesterday.

In order to keep their capital and personnel employed, the two chief companies, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America Line, have purchased several large hotels and are also doing business as import and export merchants.

Tennis Players who do not prefer alcohol or acid beverages will find
Milkmaid Sterilized Milk
a refreshing stimulant.

Noted Actress Shoots Player By Accident

Kitty Gordon

Miss Kitty Gordon, musical comedy star and vaudeville headliner, who shot and seriously wounded Joseph Albert Hack, a member of an acrobatic trio on the stage at the Palace Music Hall, in Chicago. The shooting was entirely accidental, according to the police. The revolver was owned by Jack Wilson, star of another act, who has been playing on the same bills with Miss Gordon. At the close of Wilson's act, according to the story from Chicago, Miss Gordon comes on the stage in a farcical curtain scene, and with Miss Vera Beresford, Miss Gordon's daughter, and Jack Griffith, Mr. Wilson's partner, engage in a movie farce. In it Miss Gordon fires a pistol at Griffith. The act has been going on this way for two months, it is said. Blank cartridges have always been used in the act, and it is a mystery to all concerned how a loaded cartridge was placed in the gun. Hack was shot while stand in the wings waiting his turn to go on. His condition is said to be serious.

Y.M.C.A. Foyers For Little War Victims

Holidays Arranged For 12,000 In Devastated French Regions

Paris, June 26.—Twelve thousand children from the devastated regions of France are enjoying a holiday at the seaside at Camp Dannes Camiers this summer, thanks to the generosity of the Y. M. C. A. foyers, which are being operated since the armistice jointly by the French and American branches of the association.

Nearly 200 foyers have been inaugurated, one-fourth of which are for civilians, while nearly every large military camp has its own branch, with physical, educational and religious instructors, with stress placed upon the physical and educational features, as in the United States.

Camp Dannes Camiers formerly was used by American and British hospitals and machine-gun training schools, and provides nearly 1,500 huts and tents where youngsters, all of whom are under 14 years of age, can be housed, fed and entertained by trained social workers while forgetting the horrors that surrounded their homes during the war.

ATTAR OF ROSES DEARER

Sofia, June 12.—This year's harvest prospects for Bulgarian roses, on which the perfume manufacturers depend largely for attar of roses, are not encouraging. Whole fields in the so-called Vale of Roses, near Kezanlik, are practically without flowers, and where the crop is abundant the blooms are so poor that twice as many roses will be required as in former years to produce the same quantity of essence.

On this account the price of the essence has risen considerably.

AFTER-DEATH MESSAGES

Spiritualist's Promise Said To Be Fulfilled

New York, June 23.—Has Dr. James S. H. Hyslop, a student of the occult and founder of the American Society of Psychical Research, who died on Thursday, kept his promise to communicate with the members of the society? That is the question agitating the minds of believers in Spiritualism here, some of whom assert positively that Dr. Hyslop has been in spirit communication with them ever since his death.

The first intimation of messages from Dr. Hyslop comes in the statement of a male investigator who had an appointment with a woman medium in the northern part of the city on Thursday afternoon about the time of Dr. Hyslop's death. The seance, he says, was proceeding along other lines when suddenly the medium became much shaken and shocked, and suddenly announced the news of Dr. Hyslop's death. Then began, according to the investigator, a series of messages which he believes will prove of overwhelming interest to Spiritualists.

Mrs. C. G. Sanders, psychic for the society, stated that she had not heard that the medium in the north of the city received messages from Dr. Hyslop, but that she knew another in a different part of the city who had been receiving messages from him almost constantly since his death.

VOLLENHOVEN'S
PILSENER BEER
brewed in Holland.
YOUR OPINION IS INVITED.
ZYLSTRA TRADING COMPANY
Shanghai Tel. C. 4739

Remember that part of the evening's entertainment consists in

TEOFANI
KINGS' OWN
Cigarettes
for the guests.

Sold at Clubs, Cabarets and Leading Shops.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Distributors in China

K.O. 12

"Who are the agents?"
This familiar query will be answered by this
LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS
Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.
ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Harris Adding Listing Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co
White & Patterson
ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Becker Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SK F Co., Ltd.
BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennison's
American Trading Co.
BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Canvy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.
BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Riscell);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary)
Literary Digest, New 10 vol "History of the World War," Self-help English books,)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Stories);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Dennoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.
Green Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company
BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
International Correspondence Schools
BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
White & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Moulton Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Harris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
BUTTER
Meyenberg—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.
CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroe, Millionaire
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodlu Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.
CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 76 Nanking Rd.
CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Goldana Cigars
British American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallace & Co.
Melachrino: H. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Teofani & Co., Ltd., London.
W. Sonderiens & Co., Ltd., London.
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson
Sugade, 28 N. Szechuen Rd.
CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 76 Nanking Rd.
CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson
DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Asher's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp
The Lazard Godeaux Co.
DICTATING MACHINES
The Metaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co., 76 Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
DISINFECTORS
Merican Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.
DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Roessler Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palaiseau Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Anilines and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godeaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary
DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 76 Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Hudson Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli Dyes
Soda Brothers Co.
Palaiseau Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Anilines and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godeaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. M. rson, 14 Av. Edouard VII.
Sumac Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.
EDUCATIONAL
Alexander Hamilton Institute
A. D. Sharpe & Arbor House
ELECTRICAL DEVICES
Layrite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gani & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott, Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sanzame Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Lamineon Unit Co., (Bruxelite)
Mart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Cox Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Mazda Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Wallcraigie Corp. (Cell Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Boston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bronx—T. E. M. A.
EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.
FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.
FLORISTS
Kung Zung, 1633 N. Szechuen Rd.
GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co
Emile Bergeron & Co., Charleroi, Belgium
The Lazard-Godeaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
GRAMOPHONES
Corthis Languages Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 14 Jinkee Rd.
HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company
Theros Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson
INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.
INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Rolaria Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.
Rayner, Heuser & Co., Tel. 886
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.
INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heuser & Co., Tel. 886
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.
INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Soda Brothers Co.
LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
LIBRATURES & SUTURES.
American Dene Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.
LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfr. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.
MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.
MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, RICE
Engelhart Rather Co.,
American Trading Co.
MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Needle & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cahn's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Dupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Howard Mansfield, Inc.
MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Butler Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Andrews & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Parke, Davis & Co.,
Squibb & Sons,
Tilletts Mfg. Co.,
Roessler Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.
MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Morrison, 14 Av. Edward VII
Dr. B. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
MOTOR CARS
Hamber, Ltd.,
Scott, Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour
MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.
MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel
T. E. M. A.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Edison Gem Phonograph,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
NOVELTIES
Maison de Nouveautes, 61 Szechuen Rd.
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Boswell & Co., Ltd., 3An, Kinagee Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Ronco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Weston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Carbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 49 Nanking
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 76 Nanking
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Spar)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Besler Paint Co.,
Dodge & Seymour
Portable Lead Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvalier—*T. E. M. A.*
PAPER
Edison-Dick Improved Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Manifold Duplicating Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Ronco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road
R. Dreden & Co., Ltd.
PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.
PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie,
40 Nanking Road
Yinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Parke & Geck,
Roessler Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.
PHOTO SUPPLIES
Nene Cameras,
Carle & Jones
American Trading Co.
PHOTOGRAPHERS
Lai Chang, 1st fl. Szechuen Rd
PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.
PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.
PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.
PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Moritz, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
PULLEYS
The Chinese T. E. M. A., Ltd.
PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
RAILWAY MATERIALS
American Spike Co.
Produits Corporation of America
19 Peking Road Shanghai
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. S. Ericsson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai
Ramapo Iron Works.
American Trading Co.
REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.
American Trading Co.
ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Cupola Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Parry Roofing,
Cabot (Asbest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Tempo
Seconl Roofing
American Trading Co.
ROPE, STEEL
B. S. Newall & Son,
Scott Harding & Co.
SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Milnes Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.,
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd., 4th. Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
T. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Chas—T. E. M. A.
SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shanghai" & "Hanli"
Jansen Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
G. I. N. N. Co., Ltd.
Japan Line
Eastern & Australia S. N. Co., Ltd.
Machintosh, Mortensen & Co.
SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.
SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Wrights Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Mackenzie Brooks & Co., England
Anderson & Simpson, Ltd.
H. S. Hudson, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Papers co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.
Maison de Nouveautes, 61 N. Szechuen Rd.
STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.,
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.
STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.,
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. E. Wilkinson & Co.,
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.
STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southern Foundry Co.
Mustard & Co.
H. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
SUGAR OF MILK
Nattoni Milk Products Co.,
American Trading Co.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Dene Co.
42 Nanking Road
SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Harris & Co., Ltd.
Technical Supply Co., 76 Nanking Rd.
TAILORS
Tong Shang, 17 Szechuen Rd.
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Heintz Telephone Co., Ltd., London
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.
TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Dalton Dental Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Talcum Powder)
Parke, Davis & Co., 23 Kiangse Rd.
Pinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Safety Razor Co.
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Dodge & Seymour,
TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
TRUCKS, FLOATING
TYPEWRITERS
VENTILATING APPARATUS & EQUIPMENT
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
WATCHES & CLOCKS
Western Trading Co.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.
Hamilton Watch Co.
Illinois Watch Co.
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.
WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.
WATER WORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filters
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Stor.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

Where branches of local agents and branches are shown in italics, the agencies they hold in bold type.

KEEP YOUR NAME IN THESE COLUMNS—
Your agencies listed under the proper headings will keep your firm name and connections before the army of CHINA PRESS readers in Shanghai and Outports.
Additions to this list will be made once every month.
Telephone THE CHINA PRESS (Central 1432) for information.

FEW MARKS OF WAR IN HAMBURG

Streets Are Clean, Houses Freshly Painted And People Well Dressed

BUT THERE IS MUCH MISERY

About 150,000 Are Out Of Work, Prices Are High, Discontent General

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Hamburg as follows:

Travelers from the United States landing in Hamburg find it difficult to realise that Germany has been at war for six years. The streets are clean, the houses freshly painted, and the people one sees in the streets look better dressed and quite as well fed as the average person on the streets of New York.

The Hotel Atlantic is filled with Americans who pay about 20 percent less for their rooms than they would in New York, although these rates are more than double that paid by German travelers. The restaurants and cafes, which are now open until eleven o'clock at night, are crowded with people who appear to have plenty of money. The women are plainly dressed, and the rich gowns of prewar days have vanished. The Alster, a charming lake in the center of the city, is covered with small yachts, canoes and rowboats, and generally speaking, the Hamburgers enjoyed the Whitsun holidays.

Clothing is very expensive, a business suit costing 3,000 marks, and a pair of shoes 500 to 1,000 marks. Wooden shoes for the poorer classes cost from 25 to 35 marks, and are much worn, especially by boys.

The Government issues new paper money every day in 5, 20 and 50 mark notes. Business men have to carry pocketbooks the size of miniature valises to hold the bills. There is no silver or copper coinage in Germany; five and ten pfennigs pieces made of iron are in circulation and small pieces of thin cardboard worth thirty pfennigs are used, but the majority of the storekeepers give postage stamps for small change.

The working men earn from 50 to 60 marks a day, which barely suffices to keep them and their families. Every citizen in Germany has to have cards for bread, meat, sugar, butter, margarine and soap. The meat ration is less than half a pound a week, including bone, and the bread, which is made of rye, straw, potatoes and a little wheat flour, half a pound a day; sugar, five ounces a week and three quarters of a pound for children; butter an ounce and a half, margarine two ounces, cereal two ounces. Two pounds of potatoes is the ration for a week, which is sometimes increased to seven pounds when there are plenty in the market; the soap ration is one-fourth pound a month.

PORK SELLS AT 20 MARKS

Meat is 6 marks a pound, and pork 20 marks, butter 36 marks, eggs 1 mark 70 pfennigs each, and a common kind of bread 5 marks 4 pfennigs for a five-pound loaf. For Americans who get 40 marks for a dollar these articles are cheap, but for the German they are very dear.

Plenty of food of all kinds, including tea and coffee, can be bought by what is called in Germany the underhand system. The restaurants all have supplies on hand for customers who can pay high prices, and when the police hear any hotel or restaurant has too much food they make a raid and confiscate it.

The working people, and more especially the salaried educated classes, professors, school teachers, clerks, etc., cannot afford to pay for extra food for their families, and this is one of the chief causes of the present discontent which is prevalent throughout Germany. The only contented people are the profiteers, called "Schelber," who rank from the millionaire contractors, who have licenses from the Government to purchase entire cargoes as they arrive on ships or in freight cars on the railroad, down to the small "Schelber" who makes a living by eluding the police. I saw one of these "Schelbers" enter a small hotel and sell the proprietor half a ton of coke at 30 marks per hundred, which was 2 marks below the official price. The man carried a small sample of the coke wrapped in a piece of newspaper and appeared as nervous when showing it as a barkeeper in New York serving a drink. When the bargain was made the "Schelber" and his assistant fairly ran with the ten bags of coke on their shoulders in order to get it inside before a policeman came along, because, had he been caught, his horse and wagon with the coke remaining in it would have been taken to the station house and confiscated as well as the fuel he had delivered at the hotel.

Nearly everybody is trying to do a little profiteering to augment his income; if a man buys a certain article for 1,000 marks, he goes around among his friends and tries to sell it for 1,200, and the purchaser, in turn, seeks to dispose of it for 1,400, so that by the time it reaches the final consumer the original price may have been easily increased to 2,000 marks.

Strikes occur almost daily in Hamburg, as the workmen are continually demanding increases in wages. The shipyard men have just returned to work after being on strike for over a month. The harbor is full of lighters, many of them carrying from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, because the crews have been on strike for six weeks.

When I made a tour of the harbor yesterday, the American liner Manchuria was the only vessel upon which work was being done. She was lying at moorings in middle of the river, as there was not sufficient water at the piers.

150,000 UNEMPLOYED IN CITY

The Rathouse, or Town Hall, which was spattered with bullets during the recent Kapp revolution, is now protected by barbed-wire barricades to prevent it being seized by another revolutionary group.

It is estimated there are 150,000 unemployed in Hamburg at the present time, of whom about 40,000 are seafaring men thrown out of work by the German merchant marine. They are paid 9 marks a day, which makes a heavy burden for the taxpayers, who will have to give up 40 percent of their incomes under the new law coming into force soon. Several encounters have occurred in the streets between the unemployed and the Reichswehr, as the new soldiers are called, who wear gray uniforms and caps, carry rifles and short swords, and have orders, if attacked, to shoot and throw hand grenades and if necessary to use machine guns, which are always kept in readiness for an outbreak.

Three days ago the Communists held a meeting at St. Pauli which was attended by hundreds of strikebreakers and unemployed who then marched to the Rathouse. While the mob was marching down the Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse close to the American line office it was met by a detachment of soldiers who ordered the people to go back, and threw a couple of hand grenades to scare them. The leaders urged the crowd to press on and in the scuffle which ensued two soldiers were killed, and then the officer in command gave orders for the machine guns to be used. Three men were killed and ten seriously wounded.

Some of the more desperate characters among the unemployed have formed themselves into bands and go around the city at night holding up people in their houses, in stores and on the streets. The Reichswehr have orders to line these bandits up against a wall and shoot them when they are caught red-handed. In addition to the police and the soldiers the city is protected in time of danger by the Civil Guard, men similar to the Home Defense League in New York, who can be called out for duty at any time.

All the street cars and the elevated railways stop at 11 o'clock sharp to economise on fuel, and the order is strictly enforced in the public rooms of the hotels and cafes. On Saturday night a dance was given at the Atlantic Hotel and kept up until a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Soldiers came in with their rifles, and the Lieutenant in command gave orders that the lights be put out immediately, and the guests promptly obeyed.

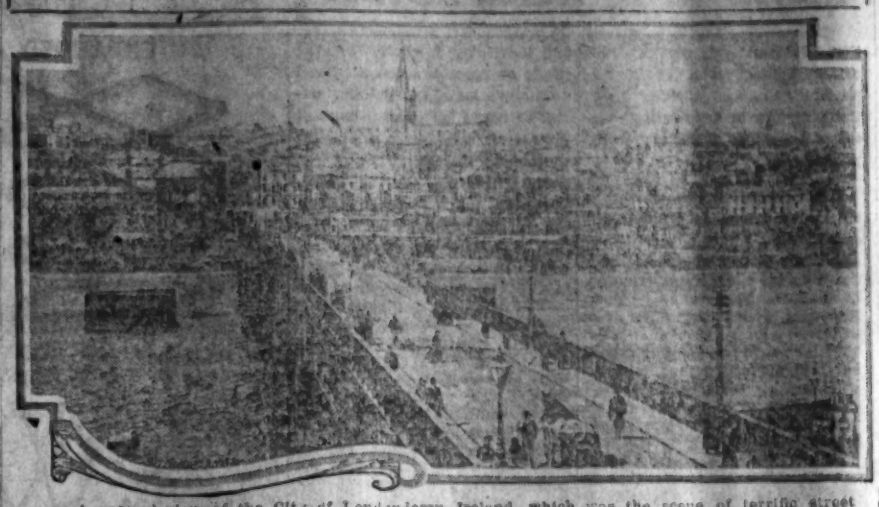
With the exception of a few soldiers marching to their posts, very few military men are to be seen in the streets. The Customs guards, who still cling to their green uniforms with red facings, are the only ones with any military bearing, and salute their officers in the old German fashion.

Englishmen and Americans walk about the streets freely, and frequent the public places without annoyance. They are treated courteously in hotels and stores, except that they are charged double for any articles they purchase.

The housing problem is a very difficult one in Hamburg, as thousands of workmen have come into the city from the smaller towns with their families, the unemployed allowance being larger here than in their own districts. A rich man who has a large house, and only three or four in family, may have to give up part of his home to a longshoreman or any other workingman at a nominal rate. This billeting is arranged by city officials.

The American Express Company and the International Mercantile Marine are the only American firms which have so far opened offices in Hamburg. Several British companies have opened branch offices here and the Japanese have purchased interests in German houses doing business with the Far East with the aim of getting control later on. Office rent is at a premium here as Dutch and Scandinavians swarmed into the city six months ago when the market was at its lowest ebb and bought up all the leases, cleared the stores of all office furniture they contained, and are now reaping big profits.

Scene Of Londonderry Rioting In Which Fifteen Were Killed



A general view of the City of Londonderry, Ireland, which was the scene of terrific street fighting between the Unionists and Nationalists recently. Fifteen people were killed and many more wounded in the fighting. British troops are now occupying the city and martial law has been declared. According to reports from Londonderry, women and children joined in the fighting, which lasted for two days.

Ask Foch Preface To Hindenburg Book

Paris, June 26.—French diplomats are wondering whether it was tactlessness or sheer bravado that inspired the Berlin editors of the memoirs of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to approach Marshal Foch with the request that the Marshal of France write a preface for the volume telling who lost the war.

According to well informed circles, the editors were unable to decide between Von Ludendorff and the Kaiser, one of whom already has been employed on his own memoirs, the other spending his time in meditation but thus far without literary inclination. The correspondence with Marshal Foch is yet unpublished, but certainly Foch left no doubt of his antipathy for any association with the story of how the Germans advanced to Rheims, Arras, Ypres and Lille.

German Voters To Cross Poland In Air

Berlin, June 26.—Forty airplanes will carry German plebiscite voters across the Polish corridor south of Danzig, if the Poles make railroad transit difficult, it was announced at a meeting of Essen workers called to protest against the difficulties alleged to have been placed in the way of German travelers on the eastern frontier.

Herr Hoffman, late Minister-President of Bavaria, has returned to his home in Kaiserslautern, in the Palatinate, and resumed his profession of public school teacher. He was defeated for re-election and also failed in his candidacy for the Mayoralty of Ludwigshafen. Herr Hoffman was a Majority Socialist who led the Government that ended in the overthrow of Kurt Eisler and the Bavarian Soviet.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy. They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just what you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Cable Address "KOSTER"

12 Nanking Road SHANGHAI

YOUR COMMODITY WILL BE JUDGED—

BY ITS CONTAINER

It may never have occurred to you that your barreled product is judged by the barrels containing it, and that inferior containers establish lack of quality in the eyes of the purchaser.

In buying barrels of the KOSTER COMPANY you are not only buying a product of the highest standard, but you are also entitled to the services of experts of the company stationed throughout China, who are thoroughly familiar with the making and the handling of the barrel in all its phases.

There is no saving in the first cost in the purchase of inferior or second-hand barrels, for there is the added disadvantage that they will not be accepted by the railways for shipment in the United States.

KOSTER barrels are known the world over for high quality and excellence of service.

FOREIGN MANAGERS,
CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

THE KOSTER COMPANY

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
COLOMBO

MANILA
SOERABAYA
SINGAPORE

CREAM BUT NOT CREAM

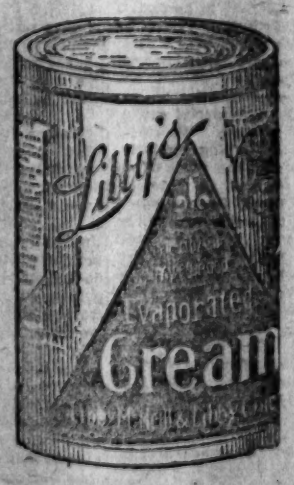
This sounds rather contradictory, but when you have become acquainted with Libby's Cream, you will realise what is meant.

Libby's Cream is pure, fresh cows' milk with nothing taken from it but water—by a process of evaporation.

Being sterilised, it is absolutely safe for all purposes.

It can be used equally well as Milk or Cream.

As it comes from the tin it is Cream, but dilute it with an equal part of water and it is Milk.



Libby's Cream

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Agents:
CONNELL BROS. CO.

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The typhoon of the Pacific appears to move slowly towards N-W Monsoon to the North of the Saddles; variable winds in the South. Intense heat at Shanghai and in the Yangtsze Valley.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Communion (also at Bubbling Well Chapel) 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 53; Lessons, Ecclus iii, 17-29, Philippians iv.; Hymns; 273, 175, 170, 588; Preacher, The Dean.

6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 56; Lessons, Ecclus xi, 7-28, Acts xxvii; Hymns 520, 176, 301, 627; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion, and Sermon; Psalm 53; Lessons, Ecclus iii, 17-29, Philippians iv.; Hymns; 273, 175, 322, 172; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. E. Evans; Chant 72; Hymns 222, 126 part 1, 456, 440. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. E. Evans; Chant 109; Hymns 360, 414, 370.

St. Joseph's Church.—Mass at 6, 7:30, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The Services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. William Taylor.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

American Bar And The League

Arguments Of Lawyers' National Association Committee For Accepting Treaty As It Stands

THE special committee appointed by the American Bar Association to make a report upon the League of Nations has completed its task, and will submit the result to the Bar Association's annual meeting in St. Louis this Summer. It is expected that a lively battle, comparable in some respects to the long fight in the Senate, will occur in St. Louis when the report is presented. It must be either adopted or rejected, and there will be many advocates for and against it at the meeting of the country's distinguished lawyers.

Already a split in the Bar Association's ranks has appeared, for two out of the five members appointed to make the report did not sign the one sent in. The finished report was submitted by William H. Wadhams, Frederick N. Judson and Edgar A. Bancroft, but Henry W. George Tucker and Charles Blood Smith announced that they were unable to concur.

In the course of a lengthy resume and exposition of the League Covenant, the report says:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the treaty, including the proposals for a League of Nations, should be ratified without amendment. The world is anxious to return to a more settled condition, which awaits the termination of the great war. If amendments are proposed by the United States, other Governments would undoubtedly propose amendments, and it is unlikely that a second conference could produce a more satisfactory treaty."

The full report is published in The American Bar Association Journal, and shows that the committee also says:

"It is particularly fitting that the United States should support the proposal for this League. The League is based upon our own experience in a federation of States enjoying liberty and peace. It has been our high destiny to join with our Allies in preventing the destruction of liberty and establishing it as the governing principle in the life of States. Upon entering the war we expressed it as our desire and purpose to secure not only for ourselves, but for all nations of the world, an enduring peace, based upon those principles of liberty and of justice which we enjoy. The League is organised for that purpose. Should the United States refuse to enter the League it would defeat its organisation; should the United States join, it gives the best assurance of its success."

ARTICLE X.

In the course of the report, the much-discussed Article X. and the Monroe Doctrine are both argued at great length. Of Article Ten, the committee says this is "in effect, a defensive alliance against external aggression." The committee also declares that there are "many instances in which the executive with the approval of the Senate has made promise on behalf of the government, and obligated the United States concerning matters the fulfillment of which depended upon subsequent action by the Congress, although the Congress was given by the Constitution exclusive jurisdiction concerning such matters."

Of the Monroe Doctrine the report asserts that a reservation declaring that this country does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions is entirely interpretative, but "to add to such declaration a reservation that the United States will not submit any dispute regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the League or any of its agencies is, in effect, as much an amendment as if a European State were to exclude from the questions which it agreed to submit any which it deemed to be purely European questions."

DESTRUCTIVE AMENDMENTS

The conclusions are perhaps the most interesting part of the report to the lay mind. They contain the heart of the reasons why the committee approves of the League.

Dealing with the subject of amendments and reservations, the committee holds that amendments are destructive to the League, while only interpretative reservations should be permitted. Under the head of "Effect of Reservations" the report reads:

"Reservations which make changes in the provisions of the treaty are in effect proposed amendments and therefore reject the treaty. Reservations which are merely declarations of interpretation do not defeat the treaty, and although they place the Government making them on record in an expression of its views are not binding upon other parties to the treaty.

"A reservation which undertakes to strike out the proviso with respect to the fulfillment of obligations concerning the two years' notice of withdrawal, a reservation which undertakes to eliminate Article X., a reservation which attempts to except from the disputes to be submitted for peaceful settlement those which the United States determines for itself are domestic or come within the Monroe Doctrine, are in effect amendments.

"A reservation which construes the meaning of the word obligation or the manner in which the obligation is to be determined in the proviso with respect to the two years' notice of withdrawal, a reservation to the effect that Congress alone under Article X. has power to make and must determine whether it will or not make war, a reservation defining the meaning of the word domestic as including immigration, the tariff, or other subjects, a reservation defining the scope and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, are interpretative declarations which do not amend the treaty, neither do they bind the other signatories, but merely serve notice as to the construction placed upon these terms by the United States.

"In the opinion of your committee the treaty should be unqualifiedly ratified for the reasons that none of the changes suggested are of such importance as to warrant the rejection of the treaty or the delay and risk involved in its resubmission to the conference. The covenant, however, should be clarified by amendment, but instead of attempting to amend it at the present Peace Conference it should be amended, after ratification, in the manner provided by Article 26 of the convenant. Such procedure would not delay the ratification of the Peace Treaty and could more readily be accomplished, inasmuch as it requires only the concurrence of the nine members composing the council and a majority of the members constituting the assembly, whereas amendment at the Peace Conference requires unanimous action. This was the policy followed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. After the ratification of the Constitution amendments were proposed, pursuant to the provisions for amendment in the Constitu-

(Continued on Page 14)

French Demands And European Paralysis

By Austin Harrison

(English Review)

AS European chaos deepens, the comedy of the tragedy slowly enveloping Europe plays with lightening arazesque, even across the imperturbable composure of the British Press. First, America seceded, thereby throwing the responsibility of the new map upon Britain; then M. Clemenceau, the designer of that map fell; now the Italian Government has fallen, to be followed by another make-shift combination and, with the advent of spring the Poles have started their war of "liberation," prompted, organised and supplied by the Allies quite in the old spirit of Pitt. At last, Anglo-French financial jealousy has agreed how to dismember Turkey; how to share the new oil annexations; how to control the Dardanelles. Venizelos has reaped the reward for his enthusiasm for Mr. Lloyd George in the creation of a great Greek maritime Empire. Italy seizes Turkish coal; France seizes Syria and one part of Asiatic Turkey; we "shell out" (the pun is almost unavoidable) in oil mandates covering Mosul, thereby breaking Britain's fighting pledge to the Arabs, who were "promised"—on the word of a general—independence as their reward for enabling us to defeat the Turk. The map changes monthly, but nothing else. The real position is economic, and despite all the apathy lies, camouflage, and dishonesty of the politicians, the pressure tightens; Europe is seen to be sinking into economic decline, precisely as Mr. Maynard Keynes predicted; even Mr. Chamberlain who a year ago whispered he would ne'er consent, has consented to confound the hard faces of the men who have "done well out of the war" with the prospect of a capital levy.

We may leave the map. Mr Hilaire Belloc has touched the nation's hilarity with a new parlour game—guessing the map in a hundred years. He is a pessimist. Twenty years will suffice to alter the present map beyond the imaginations of most men. Neither map nor politics matter. Europe's problem is economic—how to feed herself, how to buy and sell, in a word, how to live, and the chief factor in this problem, for good or evil, is France.

America has quitted the European quagmire; she will certainly now neither underwrite Europe's policy nor fight for it. We, therefore, emerge as the sole and absolute controller of the Treaty of Versailles and its results. These results are not political, though they are caused by the dislocations of the map, they are economic. Already they are beginning to mature in the creeping European paralysis of credits currencies, and, consequently, of exchanges; in the phenomena of the defeated group unable to buy or sell, of the victorious group unable to Budget or attempt reconstruction. The positions of Italy and France are typical. Faced with a staggering debt deluded with credit and money inflation, Italy maintains an enormous army which she cannot pay for; which she is afraid to demobilise; and having no coal of her own she can only buy from abroad at a terrible loss. Within everyone has money, there never was such a spread; but without Italy has no credit, and in reality all her internal prosperity is based on the printing-press. Similarly with France. With a magnificent stage gesture, she produces a Budget exceeding ours and raises a loan to help meet it. She manages a statement by omitting the debts due to foreign Governments; omitting the interest on the recent loan; omitting military pensions, etc. and other debts. On the top of this, she proposes to maintain an army of 700,000 men, and the year's expenditure was publicly estimated by M. Auriol, at £2,400,000,000, without contradiction. Her financial condition is chaos. Thus in all the belligerent countries on the Continent the word is insolvency—the candle is alight at both ends.

It is tallow, too, and burns quickly. Swiftly, unexpectedly, Mr. Chamberlain responds with the reimposition of the 60 percent excess profits tax with the alternative of a voluntary transfer to the State of real money, to the consternation of "big business." The man who voted for the Coalition, in the belief that if the Kaiser was hanged Mr. Lloyd George's flotation of a £23,000,000,000 indemnity would materialise is today somewhat puzzled. His newspaper informs him that Germany must pay—unfortunately, the bankers inform the newspapers that Germany cannot pay the politicians at Paris having killed the golden goose. Again and again this elementary economic fact has been pointed out in these pages, and now, horrible dictu, even politicians are becoming aware of it. At San Remo, Mr. Lloyd George tried to come back to earth and face economics, but the Parisian airmen preferred the azure. A side-slip was the rather dubious result. M. Millerand flew back to his aerodrome, Mr. Lloyd George caught the "flu," the Italian, Nitti, who, incidentally, is a distinguished economist, apart from politics, was tripped up on the way to the Vatican by the Catholics. Net result—nil. Europe continues her declension.

The politics of Europe are too stupied to last. . . . Never was a more truly wicked war started than this Polish attempt to recreate Napoleon's Grand Duchy at the expense of Russia, thereby driving all White Russians into fierce antagonism to Anglo-French policy. East of the Rhine Europe starves. The Czechs and the Rumanians are behaving like madmen. So incredibly foolish is this so-called peace that in Hungary boundary lines are drawn across towns. Thus in Satvral-Janjhchy, a well-known wine center, the Czechs, in order to seize the railway system, have marked the boundary in the center of the town. All over Hungary the children are starving. Ladies are taken and flogged by Rumanian soldiers; their cattle have been driven off; they are left—to the tender mercies of Anglo-American charity, while the League of Nations makes frantic appeals to Christianise Constantinople. What a terrible Nemesis there will be! That is really all there is to say for the moment.

Spa, none the less, is destined to be of historic importance, for the simple reason that time waits for no man, and death does not recognise a time-table. The issue at Spa will be nothing less than European life or death, for if another year rolls by and still the politicians cut capers in the air instead of cutting down their respective expenditures on earth, the fruits of Armageddon will blossom in bankruptcy, and the only solution will then be wholesale repudiations, accompanied by symptom—revolutions. In a dim way this is realised. It is, of course, the reason of Mr. Chamberlain's brave challenge to the Federation of British Industries, who are the real rulers of the country. His unpleasant tax is Britain's first post-war nightlight. It reminds the successful business men who hoped to fool the people by shouting "production," that deflation is necessary. He says: "If you won't fund the paper debt, you must be taxed." Mr. Chamberlain has deserved well of the country. He has steadied the inflationists. He has even succeeded in steadying France with a whack at champagne.

A righteous man! In hitting champagne, he has broken earth. Champagne is the world's difficulty; both the bottle and the devastated territories. At Lympne and at Spa, France will thus be Europe's problem. The position is financially well-nigh desperate, and it is complicated by the fact that, though politics can make bad economics, good economics do not necessarily determine politics. Now the prime factor, both political and economic, is France's claim of reparation. On it, she fought. Supported by it, she omitted to tax herself. Banking on it, she today refuses economics, or economies, or any deviation from the Carthaginian peace, rigged up on President Wilson's absurdly contradictory Covenant as a means to nobble America's "security." And France, militarily, controls. She has the men, she has the ships, she has the money—on paper, and the danger of the situation is that her paper is Britain's credit. To France, Germany is the enemy—always. True, President Wilson tried to point out a way of elimination, but in the process he was himself eliminated through the not unintelligible disinclination of Americans to underwrite the next inevitable world-war. France thus turns to us. Her attitude is logical enough. Her policy is threefold. (1) Destroy and disintegrate the enemy for ever, (2) or force him to pay, at least, £6,000,000,000, (3) or share the claim. We are Allies—bon. The problem is economic. The alternative is the bayonet—chaos—war—what you please. If there are tears, prepare to shed them—at Spa. The F.B.I., interested in oil, nuts, coal, bonus shares, monopolist prices and the avoidance of a capital levy, are naturally somewhat perturbed. It never occurred to them that Armageddon would have to be paid for, still less that they would have to pay for it. They know—at least, some of them do—that a Germany deprived of credit and "raw," cannot pay because she cannot effect a transfer of value, and, with an exchange which is a nightmare, cannot even buy. The prospect, therefore, of adding to our own dead-weight debt, already put at £7,800,000,000, by writing off France's debt to us, or halving it proportionately with the deficit in the sum payable by Germany, has produced a fresh crisis calculated still further to steady the depreciators of gilt-edged securities at home, blissfully imagining that the larger the nation's debt the sounder was her credit. Yet such is the position. France holds the key. Insolvent herself, she cocks the pistol: "Make us solvent. Make Germany pay or underwrite yourselves." It is a pretty warm predicament.

If Spa results in merely another military tournament, Europe will continue her decline, and Germany, rendered desperate, may throw up the sponge and eventually declare bankruptcy. True, Moroccan troops might then victoriously occupy German cities, but that would not help the economic problem of Europe; it would still further accentuate its difficulties, and, of course, remove all further hope of reparation, thereby enormously increasing not only our financial responsibility but the unlikelihood of our ever being able to meet it. That is, in a phrase, Britain's exact economic problem before the politicians at Spa. The issue is Francs. The sole question which is of the slightest importance is this. Shall we be able to find an equation for France's economic plight, and so enable Europe at last to start her recovery and reconstruction; or shall we let Europe rip and see what will happen. The problem, as a problem, is quite solvable, but not under the existing Treaty, that is really the point. For Germany has been so impoverished that she is reduced to a poor country. She has been deindustrialised. Poor, she cannot pay what in prewar conditions she could easily have been made to pay; that is all. To extract wealth out of Germany, she must be in a position to create wealth and effect a transfer. She can do neither today, nor is there any prospect of her ever being able to under the economic conditions of the Treaty. To argue further about that side of the problem would be unintelligent. Unfortunately for the politicians, who are now trying to be intelligent, they made those conditions. To right them, they must revise their own Treaty. But to ask that is to anticipate the sunshine. Anyhow, the bankers will duly point out to them the gruesome alternative.

But we must be sympathetic, it is our duty. We owe France much. Certainly, we must try to help, try to save her, for that is really what it amounts to, and I, for one, am of the deliberate opinion that we should write off her debt to us, as part of a general policy of inter-Allied debt amortisation. Sooner or later, it will be found inevitable. The truth is, Italy cannot pay, nor can France. Well, hundreds of thousands lost their lives, and many their limbs; as a nation we must now shoulder the economic burden. It is quite useless to squeal. We should have thought of that during war. Instead of calling Lord Lansdowne vulgar names we should have considered what he had to say. Today, we have to consider how to pay for the Knock-out—how to help France, how to save her and Europe. Several immediate steps should be taken. First, we should face the problem of this inter-Allied indebtedness, which in reality amounts to all the Allies owing one another indemnities on paper. To imagine these bills will ever be honoured is eyewash. The proper thing is to face the facts; to pull in our belts and write the debts off, and if we can announce this at Spa we can then assume direction. Next, coal. A coal policy is immediately required. There, too, we have the goods. All that is needed is a policy of distribution. Then we have to think of poor Italy, weighed down with huge imperial responsibilities, which at least she fought for, whereas Greece got the coal and the imperial expansion without fighting. We really ought to do something for Italy. Coal, too, is also the pivot of an indemnity. No coal, no indemnity. If Mr. Lloyd George would put that on the table at Spa, he might next time he visits Paris fly through the Arc de Triomphe. Europe's problem is not the nationalisation of coal, but the internationalisation of coal. Economically, this coal difficulty is comical. On coal we shall either write off France's debt to us, or underwrite it. Better face a dead-weight loss bravely, and be done with it.

And now, the devastated regions, i.e.—money. That is France's heart-cry. Here, she can play thumbs down on all Europe. She has a real and terrible tragedy to plead. It blights all political sanity, renders nugatory all constructive thinking. "We come first," France cries; "we suffered most"; and it is true. The question is, how? It cannot be answered by merely pointing out to France that she made the Treaty, that she therefore is entirely to blame if now Germany cannot pay. The French retort is obvious: Britain signed it too. France has us on the hip there. Mr. Lloyd George won an election on the stunt. The prospect for Britain is to underwrite this obligation also. The unthinking public, drawing bonus dividends, blank cheques and castles in the air, is probably quite unconscious of the stupendous economic crisis with which it will be immediately and inevitably faced if, as the result of America's defection and Germany's inability, Britain, unable to assert her independence at the coming Conference at Spa, incontinently mortgages her future. Nothing less will be at stake. The map, the new demarcations, the oil, and even the miracle of New Jerusalem, will be as nothing compared with the economic issue at Spa, where decisions, or the lack of decisions, may quite likely determine the fate and face of Europe. The sands are running out. Every month the accumulations of unfunded paper money grow in the victorious and defeated countries, and all over the world prices are rising and an equation for production as between capital and labor is becoming more and more distant. Fear predominates. Fear of Bolshevism in all the ruling classes. Fear in France of Germany. It will be Fear that will go with the cameras to Spa, and it may be Fear that pulls the trigger. The issue is European solvency. Only intelligent thought and brave statesmanship can stem the tide of economic decline threatening to engulf us all. Only a single European economic policy can avail to stave off the impending disaster which, as it comes, must plunge Europe into medieval anarchy and cataclysm.

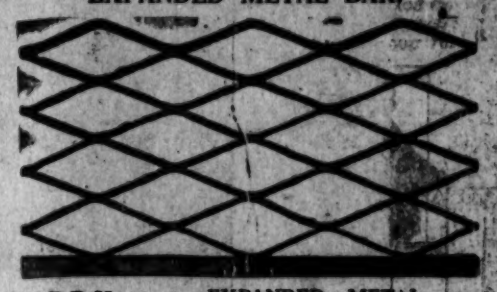
What politicians have virtually to decide upon at Spa is the silliness of their own Treaty. They will not admit it, and no doubt the Press will kindly facilitate the operation of delusion with periodic thunderbolts to distract and amuse the peoples. But certainly all bankers know the facts, and I presume that most newspaper proprietors do. The agenda at Spa will not concern territories or empires but economics, and literally the only question that will matter is how we are to compensate France for her losses, seeing that America is out of the picture and that Germany cannot possibly pay more than a pittance of the reparation claimed. It is not that there is no solution. There is a simple solution, which is to obtain a new attitude towards peace and build up Europe upon some such basis as that outlined in the project of a League of Nations, today of course purely academic and impotent. In that way Europe no doubt could be restored, reconstructed, re-modelled, and in the security of the whole France could obtain the only security obtainable in a world of error and strife; but there would seem small likelihood of any such modification or return to sanity on the part of France—who has become frankly militarist—on bankruptcy. The question before us, therefore, is not policy, if we are minded to maintain the policy of the Treaty, but economics: how, that is, in addition to our own staggering financial obligations, to incur in no small part the obligations also of France, and consequentially how to pay for them. We are told by the newspapers that a revision of the Treaty is unthinkable. As a matter of fact, the enforcement of the Treaty is unthinkable; but for the nonce we may set that aside as too remote from the sphere of practical politics for commentary. Yet, if so, what? We cannot let France down. If she refuses to modify her Treaty and claims her pound of flesh, who is to pay for it? We are the only nation with credit sufficient to attempt the task, and we may dismiss the dream of those who think that Russia can be re-established and exploited on an African gamble of concessions. At Spa politicians will stand on Mother Earth. I do not see myself how we can hesitate. We must honor our bond. We must prepare to fix taxes and pay.

But on conditions, the chief of which being that in return for economics France accepts our politics. It is bad politics which have made these bad economics. It is politics which produce France's frenzied Budget. It is politics which have devitalised and de-industrialised Europe. It is politics which are the cause of the world's high prices—sugar, paper, crockery, electric fittings, chemicals, etc., due to non-production in Germany—politics which, by creating an artificial shortage, have established monopolist prices with their disastrous repercussion upon labor and production. It is politics finally which, no matter what our economics are or may be, will bring down Europe into the abyss. Mr. Lloyd George will thus go to Spa with tit-for-tat in his pocket. Politics are made in drawing-rooms and "pubs," but economics are laws. If, then, the French persist in Napoleonic visions of rue and atonement, Mr. Lloyd George can push forward a banker or Mr. Keynes' book or Italy's bank-book. The measure of rue is ruin; the measure of atonement is capacity. Now the measure of sanity is solvency. It is incredibly simple. Any auditor can do the sum: show the extent of Germany's capacity for payment under the Treaty, show what share of the deficit we can be expected to pay. Mr. Lloyd George's position at Spa will be unrivalled. No shade of Wilson. Italy quaking. No necessity for words. Just an

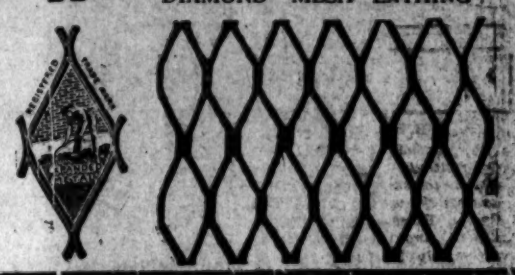
(Continued on Page 18)

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER | "FIBRENT" SLATES & SHEETS

LIMPET FITTINGS FOR CORRUGATED IRON | WINGET CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

Sole Agents William Jacks & Co., 1 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

Telephone, No. Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS—SHANGHAI"

ROSS' STEREO PRISM BINOCULARS

3, 6 & 8 Magnification

Sold by

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

35 Nanking Road Tel. C. 1922.

Shanghai

O.V.B. THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME

Gande, Price & Co., Agents.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

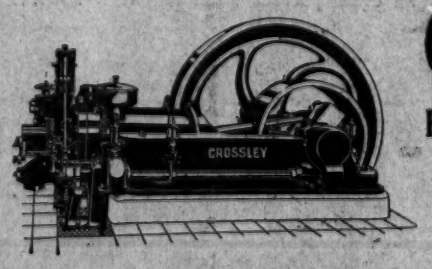
Firebricks

FIRECLAY AND SPECIAL BLOCKS — SALT GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES—GLAZED TILES IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND COLOURS

For Prices apply to

THE AGENT

No. 1 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI



GAS ENGINES ON HIRE

For particulars apply to

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineers Office 5, Thibet Road.

BOOBY HATCH — The Boss Has Booby's Number — By Berndt

HUTCH-I WANT YOU TO SEND THIS BOX TO MR. GREEN-NO 8 1/2 MAIN ST-BOSTON BUT THAT RIGHT ?
YES SIR!
MR. GREEN
?
MR. GREEN 1 MAIN ST. BOSTON
YOU POOR FATHEAD! YOU'VE PUT NUMBER ONE WHEN I TOLD YOU PLAINLY IT WAS NO. ELEVEN!
YES BOSS!
MR. GREEN 1 MAIN ST. BOSTON
BUT I CAN'T THINK WHICH SIDE OF IT THE OTHER ONE GOES ON!

Musical Matters

By H. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

XII.—Mysteries Of 'Sonata-Form'. Beethoven's 'Pathetic' Sonata First Movement Analysed

(*Note: The word "bars" is used throughout. Equivalent to American "Measures".*)

A. *Exposition. Introduction* of 10 bars. Slow and movingly powerful. Constructed entirely from one little "motive" strongly rhythmic in its self. Note the great skill with which this is developed.

First Subject (Bars 11-27), agitated, Key C- minor. *Bridge* (Bars 28-51), partly contrapuntal, i. e., of interwoven 'parts' (or 'voices'), on material taken from First Subject.

Second Subject, (Bars 51-121) falling into two sections (51-89 and 89-121). Prevailing keys E flat minor and E flat major, with of course, transient passages through other keys. To some hearers the two parts of this subject may appear to be so distinct as to form two separate subjects. For purpose of analysis simplicity is gained by considering both as one. To this is added such a small Coda that if we give it a 'baby' name, *Codetta*, much as we call a baby cat a kitten.

The bounds of the 'Exposition' are unmistakeably defined for us by Beethoven's direction that everything already performed after the Introduction (which is of course only played once) is to be repeated, that is, all the agitated part (marked 'Very fast and with brilliance'). Such repetition of the 'Exposition' is almost invariable in the older Sonatas and Symphonies. Apparently the composer wished to make sure of a firm impression of his subject matter on his hearers' minds. After this 'Repeat,' Beethoven interpolates a reminiscence (four bars long) of his solemn Introduction, and then proceeds to the

B. *Development*. (Bars 139-196). This is made of motives taken from the First Subject and the Bridge. It is comparatively short, and less fully worked out than is often the case with Beethoven.

C. *Recapitulation*. (Note that this makes the *third* presentation of the principal subject matter.) *First Subject*, (Bar 197 onwards), key of C minor as before, slightly altered at the end so as to lead to another key.

Bridge (as far as bar 223)

Second Subject, (Bars 223-287), made up of the same two tunes as before, but this time in the keys of F minor and C minor. *Coda*, (Bars 287 to end) longer than the little tail to the Exposition we need not adopt a baby name for it. Still it is not a very big cat though bigger than our kitten (the Codetta). Material used is from First Subject with a brief Interpolation from the *Grave* Introduction. All this last fixes indelibly both the key and the pervading air of solemnity that makes the title 'Pathetic' a fit one.

Note that this movement can be set out in diagram form like last week's imaginary Grand Patriotic Overture. The Movement is a self-contained piece of music. The Slow Movement which follows is in keeping, certainly, but nothing of the 'pathetic' and solemn atmosphere is recalled. The last movement is a quick Rondo taken bodily from an earlier string work, and arranged as a pianoforte piece.

The device of recalling material from the first movement, its gathering influence on the later movements, and its final assertion of itself at the very close so that 'both ends meet'—something which very rarely happens to the composer's affairs outside of his art, by the way—all this unifying on the great scale of modern works is quite absent in the early composers and is only hinted at in Beethoven's latest period.

We may therefore look at this movement just analysed as being an exact parallel to the '*Grand Patriotic Overture*' as regards completeness in itself and in its plan. We recognise that the emotional content and the skill incidental to the presentment and development of material are, of course, immeasureably higher, in the present case just as you might plan a cattle pen to take up as much room as a Cathedral. The formal outline of the movement from Beethoven will now be set out in tabular form like our 'Recipe For An Overture' in the last article. We have warned ourselves of the difference of content between the two. The ground-plan is almost indentical:

(A) EXPOSITION
- Introduction, in main key (C minor)
- First subject, in main key,
- Bridge to:
- Second Subject, in related keys.
- Codetta. (Repeat)

(B) DEVELOPMENT
- Treatment of motives from First Subject and Bridge.

(C) RECAPITULATION
- First Subject, in main key. (altered)
- Bridge (altered) to:
- Second subject, half in related key and half in main key.
- Coda, in main key with bits of the Introduction

Nothing in the above even hints at Beethoven's wonderful weaving of his material. There are subtle resemblances between different parts and subjects; and bold patches of harmonic daring. All this is a matter for the expert. The ordinary hearer, however will have been enabled to identify subjects and to recognise 'them on their reappearances, and being familiar with these subjects, to follow something of their treatment in the Development section of the piece. Even so much ability will transform an ordinary hearer into an intelligent listener, and will add tenfold to his pleasure at a concert.

The mystery of 'Sonata-Form' was no great mystery after all. Moveover the method shown in this one example of the form is applicable to nearly every sonata, symphony, string quartet, trio, or concerto. The form may be contracted (in the very old sonatas, and in sonatinas,) or vastly extended, in the larger modern works, but the three-fold principle here shown of Exposition, Development and Recapitulation will be found to underlie all of them. We shall next come to the consideration of the sonata or symphony as a whole. So far we have dealt with the Form from which the Sonata takes its name, and this form is sometimes used for only one of the movements, which is generally, but not invariably, the first.

French Demands And European Paralysis

(Continued from Page 12)

audit statement of capacity, and another of solvency, and with these two pieces of paper he can foil all the oratory of diplomacy, however Napoleonic or cocardier. We ought this time really to get on a bit. It will not be "wicked" Mr. Lloyd George, but the logical French who will pose the question of economics, about which of course people accustomed to a little arithmetic do in the main agree. And so if France cries revenge, security and the German peril, Mr. Lloyd George can put his finger on the audit of reparations and leave the bankers to explain the mechanism. The new French Chancellor is a banker. He will understand. The Premier should insist upon a fixed indemnity, and when the sum is fixed, rated at capacity of payment, that French economic experts should explain the manner of transfer of value. If they fail—and they will find the problem quite extraordinarily perplexing—then our experts can explain. There is no difficulty. The problem is purely the restoration of credit plus capacity.

The Lympne Conference ended in another fairy story: Paris being "delighted" with her bargain, the Premier being "delighted" with his. On points, Mr. Lloyd George won, because the French scheme, whereby we get nothing from France if France gets nothing from Germany, is just unreality—the entire problem of getting anything out of Germany depending upon economic laws, not in the least upon orders from Olympus. It is a first step, though, towards the light, because it shows that we, at least, are now on earth and no longer in the clouds. The notion of a German international loan as a means of payment is not bad as comic relief, for that will depend upon whether America underwrites: which again will depend upon security. Fairy finance at Lympne may have satisfied Paris; it has contributed nothing towards the solution of Europe's difficulty, so that we shall no doubt have other meetings between Prince Charming and Mademoiselle before they really are "delighted" to meet at Spa.

Finance for politics, that should be our policy; new lamps for old. The old finance, a new policy. The other financial conference at Brussels should contribute toward enlightenment; but so long as Parisian publicists continue to maintain that Europe's problem is military and not economic and can get noodles to believe it, precisely so long shall we wallow in our present welter. There are at least signs of recovering sanity. We have got down to a £6,000,000,000 reparation. Halve that, and we can begin to think again. If Germany takes on three thousand million, shall we—can we?—take on the remaining one—the so-called deficit? That will be the nutshell at Spa. If Mr. Lloyd George can crack that one satisfactorily to us and to France he will indeed have justified his nickname of the "Little Wizard."

More Wilson Usurpation

(*From the New York World*)

Now that President Wilson has vetoed a bill on account of bad grammar, we take it for granted that the republican national convention will adopt a plank denouncing the chief executive for his autocratic conduct and pledging the party to maintain bad grammar as one of the inalienable rights of every 100 percent red-blooded American.

And there is a still more sinister aspect to the president's veto which demands the immediate attention of all the battalion of death republican senators. The language of the bill was the English language. In the formation and development of that language the English had considerably more than six votes to our one. A Wilson-British peace treaty is bad enough, but think of the infamy of a President of the United States who seeks to impose a British-Wilson grammar on Congress!

Moreover, the Republicans won the election of 1918, and they stoutly insist that their victory meant the utter repudiation of President Wilson and all his policies. That applies not only to grammar but to spelling as well. The man in the White House must not be allowed to impose his despotic authority on the representatives of the people, and Congress will have surrendered abjectly if the republicans of the House and Senate make no effort to pass their bad grammar over the president's veto.

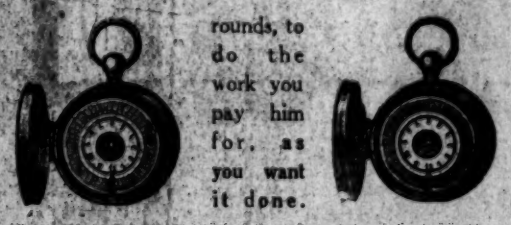
THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez.	Lahore	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.50
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Shinyue	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan via Kobe	A. Lebon	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Lahore	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow & Foochow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy & Swatow	Taishun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.50
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..	17.00	..	17.00	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, August 10,							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Kingsing	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dunera	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.50
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.50
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.50
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.50
Hongkong	Nanking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Kobe and Yokohama	A. Lebon	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, August 11,							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, August 13,							
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, August 15							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	£13.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m. Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Get a Watchman's Clock and your watchman MUST DO HIS DUTY, for the watchman's clock *compels* him to keep awake, to make his rounds, to do the work you pay him for, as you want it done.



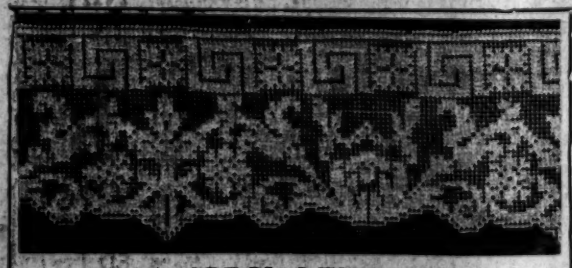
If you have a Watchman you need a Watchman's Clock.

Please ask us to prove why

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road, Shanghai Phone C. 218



SPECIALTIES:

HAND MADE LACES, LINEN EMBROIDERIES, HAIR NETS, SILK PIECE GOODS, THREADS, SUNDRIES, ETC., ETC.

WHOLESALE ONLY

YOUNG, LEE & Co.

46 SZECHUEN ROAD,

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

WESTINGHOUSE FANS

Desk and Bracket - Oscillating 8"—10"—12"—16"

Ceiling 56"

110—220 Volts A.C. or D.C.

We Stock

Motors - Generators - Switchboards - Transformers

Heating and Cooking Apparatus

and

Complete light and power plants up to 100 K. V.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore E.E. Corp.

Phone: Central 608 - Nantung Bldg., 22 Kiukiang Road

Milkmaid Sterilized Milk

mixed with mineral water is splendid drinking in hot weather.

Y. M. C. A. TAILOR SHOP

The well-known cutter, HENRY THE TAILOR, will be in attendance at the Y.M.C.A., Headquarters on the following days, until further notice:—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays } 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Henry himself and his manager will be on duty at this time, and will be pleased to show samples and take measurements.

The total profits from business so obtained will be devoted to SOCIAL SERVICE.

You have, therefore, a chance to get just as good value as in ordinary times, and at the same time, to give something to a very deserving cause.

A Clear Head

The man with a clear head and bright, alert mind is the successful man.

Make the best of your ability by keeping your health in good condition.

The regular use of Dr. Ross' Life Pills frees your system of poisonous waste matter, and gives your digestive organs a chance to furnish nourishment and strength to every part of your body.

A clear head, good appetite, renewed ambition, and good health are the rewards of the frequent use of these pills.

The formula is on the bottle and is approved by physicians.

An agreeable and effective laxative.

For sale at all druggists.

THE SYDNEY ROSS COMPANY, New York

Dr. Ross Life Pills

Dr. Ross' Life Pills for Bowel & Liver

O.V.B.

LOGANBERRY JUICE Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

Gande, Price & Co., Agents.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

Burr 2 Broadway

Corn Pain Stopped Quick

"Gets-It" Loosens Them So They Lift Off in A Jiffy.

The corn pains cease as soon as a few drops of "Gets-It" reach the corn. It goes out of the hurting business forever.

For a day or so the corn remains, getting looser and looser and without a twinge from it. Then, it gets so loose that you just lift it right off, without even feeling it, and cast it away. That's how easily and simply "Gets-It" disposes of the corn nuisance.

"Gets-It," the unfailing, guaranteed, moneyback corn remover, costs but a trifle at any drug store. Mf'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Wholesale Distributors:

"GETS-IT"

Of all leading Chemists & Stores

IF THOU VALUEST GOOD COUNSEL

| HIE THEE UNTO

ARTS & CRAFTS

OPPOSITE YE RACE COURSE

FOR FURNITURE CARPETS OR CURTAINS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THY PURSE, BE IT FAT OR BE IT

SLENDER

SPECIALISTS

Buy from the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers who concentrate entirely on the

PAINT TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE & SERVICE

VARNISH - PAINT - COLOR

and all kindred lines

SHANGHAI HONGKONG

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

FOOD RIOTS ARE SPREADING FAST IN TEUTON TOWNS

Nationalists And Militarists Take Advantage Of Unrest To Urge 200,000 Army

BERLIN IS IN TERROR

Harden In Cryptic Sentence Hints At Possible Return Of Kaiser's Regime

BY CYRIL BROWN

Berlin, June 27.—Many alarmed Germans seriously see the beginnings of Bolshevism in the nation-wide epidemic of food riots, and the new tidal wave of strikes, social unrest and ructions coming at the same time, these grave facts are meant for the Nationalists militarists and reactionaries, who are exploiting the grave conditions for their propaganda in favor of Germany maintaining an army of 200,000 men plus the military police.

The Post headlines its news "Behold New Uproars." The Tageliche Rundschau's headlines are: "The New Revolution in Embryo." The Kreuzzeitung prints: "Storm Signals."

The food riots, which started in the industrial town of Osnabrueck, and thence jumped to Bremen, Ulmstadt, Magdeburg and several smaller places, today, broke out in Darmstadt, Magleberg and several smaller towns, all taking the form of a public protest against the high cost of living by angry buyers, chiefly incensed by the high price of fruit. But not stopping there, in many cases the ringleaders of the mob hold forced bargain sales at what they consider fair reduced prices, though more often the proletarian simply solves the high cost of living problem by plundering.

STORES CLEANED OUT

In some places the rioters did not stop at storming and selling out food stores, but cleaned out shoe stores, even department stores. In Geestemuende, near Bremerhaven, the crowd captured a local department store and sold shoes priced at 700 marks (normally $161) for 30 to 50 marks (normally $6.60 and $11.50), and suits at 50 marks. The high cost of living situation in taking the form of riots, is further aggravated by the popular irritation over the newest tax provision which has just become effective, requiring that 10 percent be deducted by employers from all wages and salaries and paid into the state's coffers on account of the income tax.

There is serious talk of tax riots in Berlin next week. Every wage earner is sore, but the organized workers, particularly the radicals are rabid in various parts of Germany, and riotous tax protests are predicted. The workers will undoubtedly try to make the employers pay this 10 percent tax on wages and thus entail fresh strikes and a fresh increase in the cost of living. There is a possibility that the new Reichstag already has got cold feet and may repeal or modify the tax measure.

HINTS OF KAISERISM

Maximilian Harden, in a cryptic closing passage in the week's Zukunft, hints that it is possible to hear the return of Kaiserism after venting his vials of biting scorn at the Government's block of German Nationalists, Catholics and Democrats, and speaking of "the sewer into which German politics has sunk," and "the total eclipse resulting from the chaos of all moral feelings," Harden refers to the old Germanic legend the so-called Kyffhauser Saga, according to which crows fly around the peak of Kyffhauser Mountain until the moment when the Kaiser shall return again and restore the empire's glory.

Harden says: "On the day of such chaos and confusion, according to the saga, the Kaiser will return, and the barren tree on which he hangs his shield will become green again in springlike splendor. He took with him the empire's glory, and one day will come again with the empire's glory, in his own time, according to the legend." He closes with this daring apostrophe: "Look we dwarfs, whether the crows still fly about the mount bewhiles you are cementing the Center bloc."

Harden recently told the correspondent he considered a Nationalistic-militaristic coup by the right parties to be so serious that it was a possibility of the not distant future, as the Nationalistic parties had the decisive force of the military power in their hands. Capt. Paasche, a pacifist and radical, was recently murdered or, as the official comment said, "accidentally shot by the Reichswehr."

Who Won The War? Answer Is Remote

Official French History May Take Fifty Years Is Report

Paris, June 26.—The prospects of deciding just who won the war are not gratifying for the present generation. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that it would shortly resume publication of the volumes regarding the diplomatic origin of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

Ten volumes regarding this war have been published, but the work was held up when the new war broke out, and the documents thus far revealed date only up to 1866. If there is no greater speed regarding the world war we will be unable to know the truth for another fifty years, according to the estimates of historians here.

American Bar And The League

(Continued from Page 12)

tion itself, and within two years were adopted by the States."

REASONS FOR APPROVAL

There are various other conclusions. Along this line the committee says:

"There are times in the history of the human race when it becomes possible to take great steps to promote the welfare of mankind. The shock of the great war has made apparent the need for a further step in social and political evolution—the organisation of States in a League established upon principles of right and opportunity with the avowed purpose of securing peace. If the governments of the enlightened States do not avail themselves of this opportunity now it may not recur for many generations.

Other conclusions are as follows:

"Co-operation in Place of Competition.—The condition which prevailed before the great war of national enmities, rival combinations in alliance, competitive armaments, reliance upon and preparation for war as the arbiter of international disputes which reached its climax in the German philosophy that might makes right has brought distress, disease, devastation and death. The competitive system has failed. It is proposed to undertake in its place international co-operation.

"Not Internationalism.—The proposed plan for a League of Nations is the beginning of the political organisation of the world, without which there can be no enduring peace. The proposal is not internationalism if internationalism be defined to mean the obliteration of national life and independence, but it is a League of States which undertake to act together in a common purpose to achieve international peace and security.

"Not a Super-State.—The League is not a super-state, neither is it a United States of the World. It does not provide for levying taxes, nor for the conscription of an international army or navy, nor does it establish an international parliament with power to legislate by majority vote. It does not go so far as the Federation of American Colonies, which existed from 1776-1787, preceding the organisation of the Union.

"No Longer Isolation.—The war has demonstrated this fact, that as a practical matter there is no longer isolation, whether we wish it or not. A great calamity, economic, social, or political, in any state affects the whole world and may, as it did in this war, involve the world in war. We are among the nations of the world, associated with them whether we will or not. It is better that the association be organised in a league intent upon peace than that it be unorganised preparing for war. That there are problems left unsolved, that there is and can be no absolute assurance that the plan will prevent all wars, that the organization proposed is not perfect, may be conceded, but they are not valid arguments against the ratification of the treaty, especially as a way is provided for amendment of the covenant.

"A Moderate Plan.—There is wisdom in moderation. The proposal does not attempt to go too far and so invite failure and it does far enough to give assurance of an earnest effort at co-operation in promoting good will and peace."

BEST AVAILABLE PLAN

The committee considers the League the "best available plan," holding that it can be perfected by amendment by the signatories. It is said in the report that arguments similar to those brought against the League were presented against the adoption of the American Constitution, which was perfected after it was accepted.

Under the heading "Substitutes Reason for Force," the report says:

"We recognise that there are in the life of the world things worse than war in spite of its horrors. Slavery is worse than war, a submission to oppression and injustice is worse than war. Men will fight to gain freedom and to establish justice as long as the divine spark of righteousness guides their conduct, unless these objects may be obtained without such useless sacrifice. The League is justified in setting its face against war in that it provides other means for attaining liberty, justice and security."

Another paragraph on "Guarantees a Hearing," follows:

"The League guarantees a hearing in all cases of international dispute and stays those who would make war upon any State, however weak. The covenant not only declares against war, but by agreement for concerted action in the use of economic and, if necessary, military power, the success of war to attain a given purpose is made unlikely; and through the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations it has undertaken to render war unprofitable and undesirable, in that rights may be attained through an appeal to reason rather than an appeal to arms."

Militarism has been discussed ever since the President presented the treaty to the Senate a year ago. The committee believes the League would be a curb on militarism and says:

"By the mutual undertaking to submit international disputes for peaceful settlement, the League offers the only hope for the permanent suppression of militarism among States and the establishment in its place of a new era of the reign of law and peace in the world. This new covenant among States is the natural evolution among men for concerted action in the interest of the general welfare. It puts a curb on the worst and gives an opportunity for expression of the best in human nature."

ENFORCEMENT OF TERMS

Some of the other conclusions are as follows:

"Necessary to Enforcement of Treaty Terms—the League provides the means and agencies necessary for putting into effect the terms imposed upon the enemy and to modify them as occasion may require; appointing the necessary commissions, interpreting and applying the treaty provisions in case of dispute; establishing boundary lines; setting up regimes of administration in European territory taken from Germany; passing upon the revival of treaties, the obligations of Germany with respect to export and import duties, debts, property rights and contracts; supervising the administration of the Kiel Canal, the Saarre Basin, railroad and telegraphic facilities between East Prussia, Poland and Danzig, international waterways, including the Danube, the Rhine and the Elbe, the Oder, the Vitava and the Niemen; supervising the plebiscite concerning the annexation by Belgium of Eupen and the Malmedy, and exercising the important power of investigation to ascertain whether Germany is in fact fulfilling the terms imposed by the treaty.

"Necessary to Small States and Newly Created Republics—The experience of Belgium has demonstrated that unless the peace is organised the life of small States is not secure. Belgium and Servia are to be restored as far as is humanly possible. Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Serb-Croat-Slovene and other States which have long struggled for national life are set up as independent republics. The protection of the League is required to safeguard them against aggression while they are developing in their new life. Without the League these States are mere names.

"Lessens the Causes of War—The main purpose of the League being to effect peace, it has not not only provided the machinery for enforcing peace, but also the machinery for removing, as far as possible, the causes of war.

"Compels Peaceful Settlements—The two great causes of war are fear and misunderstanding. A sense of security will grow as it becomes apparent that the League will protect the weak against aggression, insisting with all its power upon peaceful settlements. This is effected by the agreement to submit international disputes for peaceful settlement and the prevention of war pending inquiry, backed by the economic sanctions enumerated and the undertaking of Article X.

"Provides Continuing Conference—Misunderstanding can only be removed by conference, and provision is made for continuing conference in the Council and the Assembly. Misunderstandings, therefore, may be removed before they grow into occasions of war. By mutual agreement measures may be taken for the general welfare.

"Requires Filing of Treaties—Another cause of war has been secret treaties. Under the provisions of the League, the covenant is made the fundamental law inasmuch as it is provided that no treaty shall be inconsistent with it and that all treaties which have heretofore been made which are inconsistent with it shall be abrogated. Open diplomacy is secured for the future by the requirement that no convention or international engagement shall be binding unless it is registered with the Secretariat and by the provision for its publication.

"Cares for Backward Races—Another cause for war which it is sought to remove is the exploitation of backward peoples who, for the first time in history, are recognised to be the wards of the civilised world and are placed under the administration of mandataries who, as trustees, must report concerning their trust to the League."

PROTECTION AND BOLSHEVISM

The argument is made that the League will constitute a protection against the world-menace of Bolshevism. On this point the committee declares:

"Another cause of war has been the growing discontent of the masses of the people who have sought to better their conditions by overthrowing all authority, not only bringing upon themselves great misery but endangering the peace of the world. To remove this menace the members of the League undertake to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor, have declared a bill of rights and formed a Permanent Organisation of Labor."

It is made that the League will alter the status quo. The committee says:

"Changes have been and may again be effected by peaceful means as in the union and subsequent separation of Sweden and Norway, and as in the transfer of the Virgin Islands by Denmark to the United States. In fact, in the treaty itself there is a recognition that the status may be changed inasmuch as it is expressly provided that Austria may not unite with Germany except by the consent of the Council, this having been imposed upon Germany as one of the terms of peace. The League, in fact, affords an opportunity for changing the status quo by peaceful means while at the same time by its mutual defensive undertaking protects all its members against external aggression."

Additional conclusions are:

"Little Risk—The United States runs little risk in becoming a member of the League, for it is given a permanent place at the conference of both the Council and the Assembly, whose action in all matters in the nature of legislation and other important matters must be unanimous. These organs may give advice or make proposal, but before such advice or proposal becomes effective it must be approved by the United States and the other members. There is agreement to undertake such matters as may be unanimously agreed upon. In the case of a dispute, there is no agreement on the part of the defeated party to put into effect even a unanimous adverse decision of the Council, but merely an agreement not to wage war in support of a contention submitted and so decided.

"Opportunity to Withdraw—Opportunity to withdraw upon two years' notice is afforded, and if the covenant be amended in such manner that a member cannot assent, withdrawal may be effected by merely giving notice of its dissent.

"The Making of War.—The undertaking of war may not be required without the action of the Congress of the United States. It is believed that the very existence of the League will minimise the necessity for waging war, but if war became necessary it would only be waged upon the unanimous advice of the Council, in which our representative must concur. Such a war would be the use of force to maintain the League, to support the reign of law against a disturber of the common peace. Our moral obligation would require us to do our share should such an event ever arise, as we have done it in the great war and as we would probably be obliged to do whether or not the League is organised."

In summer fresh milk turns sour in no time, but

Milkmaid Sterilized Milk

is alway fresh while the can is unopened.

THE man who would forge to the front in this competitive age must be a man of prompt and determined decision. Like Caesar, he must burn his ships behind him, and make retreat forever impossible. Prompt decision and sublime audacity have carried many a successful man over perilous crises where deliberation would have been ruin. Are you still undecided about WIDLER'S MUSK, if so it won't be for long. Forget all the other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK, the MUSK that will eventually predominate. Send Chinese Postal Money Orders for $300 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, Szechuen Province, and he will mail you a sample of one pound of WIDLER'S MUSK. Tel. Widler-Tatsienlu. Bentleys Code.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

SAVOY HOTEL

Re-modelled and Re-furnished

A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel, at Moderate Rates

Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

NO OTHER INSTRUMENT CAN EQUAL THE VICTROLA

The Victrola gives you the very music you want, sung and played by Artists who have become famous because of their ability to bring out the beauties of each individual composition. Its wonderful fidelity of production has attracted to the Victrola the Greatest Singers, Instrumentalists, Orchestras, Bands and Entertainers of all the World

No matter what your favourite music may be the Victrola completely satisfies your every musical longing.

Call in and Select one Today

Prices from $49.50

20% discount for cash with order.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

VICTOR AGENTS.

FOR THE BEST **HIRE CARS** PHONE CENTRAL **3809**

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a Jinkee Road 2a Jinkee Road

THE BEST **HIRE CARS** IN TOWN

STAR GARAGE

WEST 131 and 197 WEST

125 Bubbling Well Road

CLEAN, COMFORTABLE CARS:
EXPERIENCED,
CAREFUL, UNIFORMED CHAUFFEURS

EASTERN GARAGE

CENTRAL 1159 CENTRAL

No. 1 Soochow Road

CLEAN, COMFORTABLE CARS:
EXPERIENCED,
CAREFUL, UNIFORMED CHAUFFEURS

:: THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LIMITED ::

HOW PARIS WOULD TREAT BAFFLING CASE OF ELWELL

Information It Took Two Weeks To Get Would Have Been Ready In 24 Hours

EYE'S RETINA AS WITNESS

Disputed Testimony Settled By Confrontation— Crime Reconstructed

New York, June 27.—The role that the District Attorney's office is attempting to play in the investigation of the Elwell case vaguely suggests the functions of the Examining Magistrate if the crime had taken place in Paris. The similarity in this respect is no more than suggestive, but sufficiently so, when taken in connection with the work of the New York Police, to arouse some curiosity as to how the investigation would have proceeded in that city, which, since the days of Vidocq, has been accumulating a certain prestige in the scientific detection of crime.

It is not, of course, possible to prove that where the New York authorities have failed those of Paris would have been successful, but it can be shown without much difficulty that the evidence collected here, after over a fortnight of investigation, would have been secured and collated in Paris in such a manner as to permit convincing logical deductions within twenty-four hours. The reconstruction of the crime would have given its proper value to all the material evidence—the doors locked or unlocked, the three sets of keys, the letters read and unread, blood-stained or not, the bullet, the cartridge shell, the position of the chairs, the cigarettes, the lingerie, etc. The confronting of witnesses would have cleared up many disputed points which still remain disputed—the time and manner of Elwell's arrival home, the attempts he made to telephone, and, most important, his relations and transactions with friends and acquaintances, recent and remote.

All this would have been done in Paris within twenty-four hours. The authorities over there, however, aside from their difference in method, would have had an advantage at the very beginning of the investigation not possessed by the authorities here—the dossiers or personal records of every actor connected with the tragedy, from Elwell himself to his most casual witness. And these dossiers preserved in the archives of the Prefecture of Police would have been particularly voluminous in regard to Elwell and the turf men and card players with whom he was most intimately associated, from the very nature of their professions and pastimes. The house, too, would have had its dossier as being a domicile of suspicion and the housekeeper, the chauffeur, the postman, the milkman and the furnace man would have been interrogated long before the tragedy, merely as a matter of expediency on the part of the Commissary of Police.

Thus the personal material, either suggestive or confirmatory, which the New York authorities for over two weeks have labored to get and have not yet completely obtained, would have been at once available in Paris and would have played an important part in the interrogation of witnesses.

The Parisian authorities would have possessed another advantage over their New York colleagues—the persons interrogated and their property would have been at the absolute disposition of the investigators.

THE PROCEDURE IN PARIS

In Paris the Juge d'Instruction, or Examining Magistrate, of the district in which the crime was committed would have had charge of the investigation. Working under his orders would have been two functionaries of the Prefect of Police—the Commissary of Police and the Chef de la Sureté, or chief of detectives. Ready to receive his reports would have been the Ministère Public and the Procureur de la République. If his reports contained the presumption of guilt of any one, that person would be committed before the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, which corresponds to the Grand Jury, and, if a "true bill" were found, the accused person would be sent before the Cour d'Assises for trial.

The Commissary of Police has two functions which he exercises through the Sergents de Ville, or street police, or personally, according to the exigencies of the situation. He preserves public order and performs certain judicial acts. He has a surveillance over hotels, cafés, furnished rooms, suspected or notorious characters, vagabonds, and beggars. The dossiers are built up by his investigation of these persons and their abodes in the attempt to have all laws obeyed and all infringements of law prevented. In the performance of certain judicial acts he works under the Préfet, the Sous-Préfet, the Maire, and the Procureur de la République, or, in a criminal investigation, under the Juge d'Instruction, as a collector of documents, as visiting interrogator, as summoner of witnesses.

THE DETECTION OF A CRIME

The matter of detection after a crime has been committed has nothing to do with the Commissary of Police and the Sergents de Ville unless acting under the orders of the Juge d'Instruction or his superior, the Procureur de la République. The matter of detection is in the hands of the Service de Sureté, or the Detective Police, at whose head is the Chef de la Sureté, who, in his turn, is under the Prefect of Police. The agents of the Chief of Detectives, or Chef de la Sureté, make two reports. One goes to the Prefect of Police, the other to the Juge d'Instruction, or Examining Magistrate.

Now would the machinery of the foregoing offices and then officials have been set in motion by an Elwell case and how would that machinery be operated?

The Sergent de Ville summoned by the housekeeper, Mrs. Larsen, would probably have acted as Policeman Singer did—the proper authorities would have been notified and an ambulance sent for. The policeman would then have interrogated Mrs. Larsen and at once have written out a report covering the interrogation and his personal observations. Other Sergents de Ville would have arrived from the police station to see that no person entered or left the house and that nothing was touched therein.

In due time the Juge d'Instruction and an agent from the Sureté, followed immediately by the Chef de la Sureté himself, on account of the importance of the crime, would have made their appearance and set about their separate duties. The Magistrate would examine the immediate witnesses, such as Mrs. Larsen, Policeman Singer and the passers-by he summoned; Torrey, the postman; Otten, the milkman; "Joe," the furnace man, and possibly Rhodes, the chauffeur.

ISOLATED WITNESSES

These witnesses would have been isolated in the house in separate rooms and would have remained there until examined, first separately and then in groups, according as their testimony differed. Such problems as to whether the outside door was closed or open, whether there were one, two, or three sets of keys, whether there was cigarette smoke in the vestibule would have been immediately settled. Mrs. Larsen could not possibly have interviewed "Miss Wilson" on her arrival or hidden that lady's lingerie. Miss Florence Ellenson, Viola Kraus and the Lewisohns, when they arrived, would have been treated in a similar manner. The presence of Lyttleton Fox, the lawyer, would not have been permitted.

Meanwhile, the Chef de la Sureté and his agents, including a revolver expert, a fingerprint expert and a photographer, would have been at work among material things. The examination of the pistols have revealed beyond all reasonable doubt how it had recently been used by the dead man; so would the condition of the newspaper, the cigarette ends; they and countless other effects would have revealed whether he had left the room in haste or leisurely, whether summoned by the postman's ring or by some other person, whether alone or not.

Measures would have been taken at once to ascertain the approximate time of his arrival. As his watch was still going on the following morning the presumption would have been that he wound it up when he laid it on his bed with his money and jewelry at the time he undressed. The time the watch stopped would have subsequently been noted. It would have been rewound and its length of running recorded. If the watch stopped at 8, and the rewinding showed that it ran for thirty hours, the strong presumption would be that Elwell wound his watch for the last time at 2 o'clock on the morning of his murder.

Nor would the presence of the .45 calibre cartridge shell be regarded as sufficient evidence that the fatal bullet had come from it. The bullet would have been weighed and tested in various ways. So would the cigarette ends and the remains of saliva on the mouth tips.

All measurements between the armchair in which Elwell reposed, the chair occupied by the murderer, and between that chair and the shell would have been made and recorded for use at the "reconstruction" of the crime which would probably have taken place on the following day.

In a room at the morgue, where the body of Elwell would have been taken from the hospital, there probably would have been an experiment much more interesting than the examination conducted by Dr. Charles Norris, the medical examiner. Ever since the successful experiment tried nearly fifty years ago on the eye of a murdered man in which the retina was made to reveal the image of the murderer in a manner which ultimately led to his arrest and conviction, French scientists have clung to the idea that, in certain cases, the retina contains a negative of the last thing pictured provided the closing of the eyelid precludes all subsequent pictures, and that this negative may be developed and enlarged by means known to photographers. The circumstances in which Elwell met his death would certainly have invited experimentation of this sort.

FOUR SETS OF REPORTS

On the night of Friday, June 11, the Examining Magistrate would have had before him four sets of documents: His own interrogations of immediate witnesses transcribed by his secretary; the reports of the Sureté as to the various conditions in the murder house; the reports of the Commissary of Police, which certainly would have included the testimony gathered from the neighborhood among which the statement of John Isdale would have figured prominently and its maker summoned for further questioning, and finally the dossiers of all the witnesses called or likely to be called in the case.

These dossiers would be carefully examined, and on them and the other reports would be based the future conduct of the cause, supplemented by the result of the "reconstruction" of the crime conducted by the Sureté in the presence of the Magistrate and possibly the Procureur de la République on Saturday. Again the milkman, the postman and the housekeeper would appear as they had on the fatal morning and Policeman Singer again would play the part he had taken. One agent would have taken the role of Elwell and another that of the murderer, and an automatic would have been made to eject its shell as the latter arose from his chair. At every point, on every movement, the actor would be questioned as to his action and motive.

The Magistrate would then lay out an elaborate scheme of future interrogations at his office, the house remaining, meanwhile, with sealed rooms under charge of the Commissary of Police acting under orders of the Chef de la Sureté. Mandats de Comparution would be issued to the witnesses desired, "inviting" their presence at a definite time. If these failed, Mandats d'Amener would be issued to the Sergents de Ville to bring in the delinquents nolens volens.

WITNESSES WOULD CONFRONT EACH OTHER

The witnesses who were at the Ritz-Carlton and the New Amsterdam Theater, who saw the encounter between Elwell and von Schlegell and the departure of the former would have been summoned and confronted with those witnesses whose testimony did not agree with theirs, von Schlegell and his companion and Bender, the cab driver—all under the searching questions, the suggestive hints of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate with the telephone slips in his hand would have had William H. Pendleton confronted by the telephone operator at the Columbus Exchange. Pendleton also would have been confronted by the housekeeper, Marie Larsen, in regard to the key left under the mat last December, and by other witnesses whose statements have tended to confirm or to refute the declaration of Pendleton that for months he had held no communication with Elwell and that there was no reason whatever for Elwell to have called him up in the early morning of June 11, as revealed by the telephone slips and the testimony of the operator.

Meanwhile agents of the Sureté would have searched Pendleton's house and interrogated his family and servants, just as the New York police searched the apartments of von Schlegell and Miss Anderson, requisitioning property, and interrogated the garage manager, Mullaney, and the apartment house superintendents, Baker and Johnson.

Another group of witnesses would have been formed by the chauffeurs Rhodes and Bishop and Mrs. Larsen; by Mrs. Elwell and her friends, the Whaleys, William Barnes, Elwell's man of business, David C. Hirsch, his sometime lawyer, Mrs. Amelia Hardy and her sister, the Countess, to say nothing of the "woman in gray," who probably would be designated by the Paris press as "Madame X," if she received any distinction at all, which is doubtful.

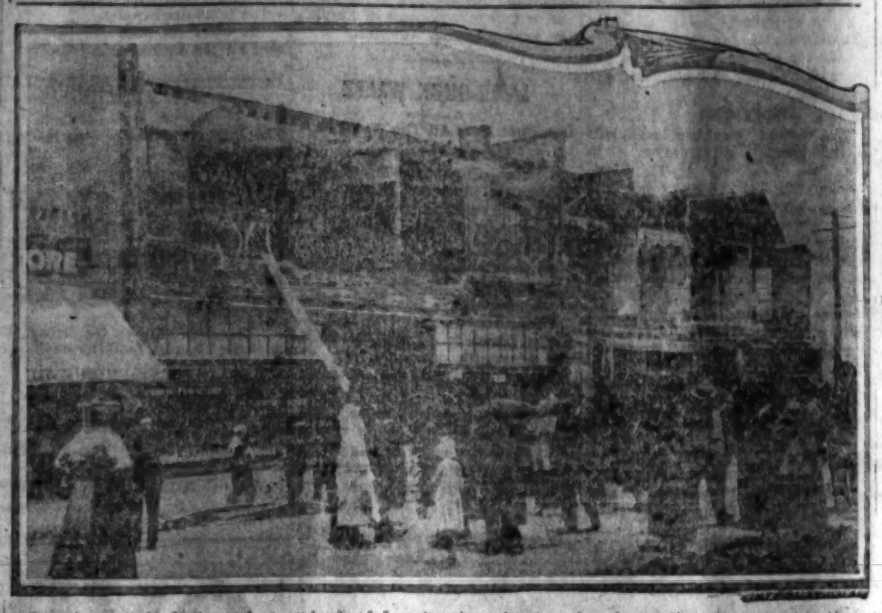
FIRST REPORT IN FIVE DAYS

All these witnesses and others in the same class would have been interrogated in the light of their own and of Elwell's dossier, and their statements qualified or refuted, disputed or confirmed in the light of the latter and by the means of their confrontation.

After five days of interrogations supplemented at all essential points by the daily reports of the investigations conducted by the Service de Sureté, the Juge d'Instruction would be ready to place his first report in the hands of the Ministère Public for review with the idea of seeing whether there was sufficient evidence to confine any of the witnesses by virtue of a Mandat d'Arrêt. A duplicate report would be sent to the Procureur de la République to await that official's suggestions as to the future conduct of the case.

While in the examination of material evidence the system pursued by the New York authorities may be as scientific and conclusive as that pursued by their Parisian colleagues, there is no doubt that the latter possess extraordinary advantages through the dossiers and their complete authority over witnesses. Third the separate functions of the Juge d'Instruction and the Chef de la Sureté, the first as inquisitor and the second as investigator, possess advantages quite unknown to New York.

First Picture From Los Angeles Showing Destruction Caused By Quake



A scene in Inglewood, a suburb of Los Angeles, showing the destruction wrought by the earthquake which recently shook the city. Property valued at thousands of dollars was destroyed or damaged, and one life was lost.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

WARDROBE TRUNKS

In All Sizes.

MACBETH, GRAY & CO.

20 Nanking Road

Don't Throw Old Hats Away—COLORITE Them

Come look at our color card and pick out the colors you like. Color your old straw hats and make them look as good as new.

It is a liquid easily used by anyone. In sixteen colors to meet every taste. Make your old hat match your new dress.

Colorite

COLORS OLD & NEW STRAW HATS

JET BLACK (Dye) NAVY BLUE CERISE LAVENDER
DULL BLACK CADET BLUE BURNT STRAW OLD ROSE
CARDINAL RED VICTORY BLUE BROWN GRAY
YELLOW SAGE GREEN VIOLET NATURAL

Refuse the imitation and be sure of the results by insisting upon Colorite.

$0.50 per bottle

American Drug Company

42 Nanking Road, Shanghai

LOOK AT IT AS YOU MAY,

there is no escape from the conclusion that to suffer no ill after-effect, you will eventually have to smoke

VICTORY *natural aroma* CIGARETTES

Guaranteed to contain nothing but pure tobacco, skilfully blended, giving one a delightful smoke with no unpleasant after-taste. Compare VICTORY *natural aroma* CIGARETTES with any you smoke now - - and mark the difference!

Sold almost everywhere

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAR EAST

I. SHAININ & CO.

10 Kiukiang Road Shanghai

THE C. I. C. CIGARETTE Co., Ltd., CAIRO, EGYPT.

You Save Sugar

Whether it be scarce or expensive or both, when you choose for your cereal,

Grape-Nuts

This food needs no sweetening for it contains its own sugar self developed from the grains.

While other cereals require more or less sugar to make them attractive Grape-Nuts' own rich flavor is abundantly satisfying.

At Grocers

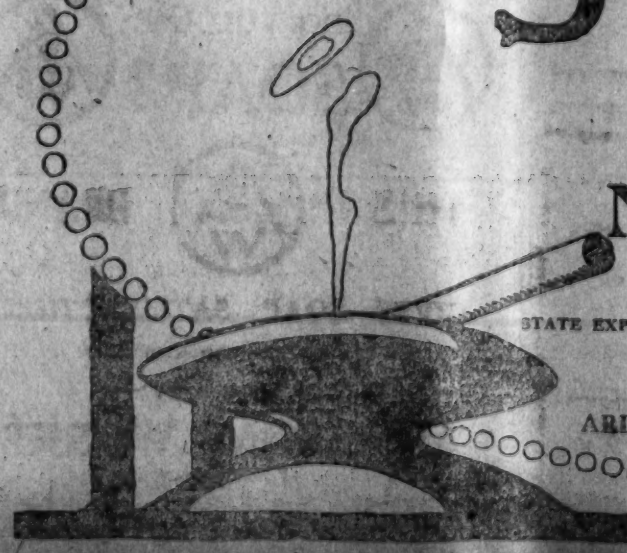
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A Cigarette Worth Smoking

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

No. 555 VIRGINIA LEAF —IN TINS OF— 50



STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES are obtainable at all High-class Tobacconists and Stores

Sole Manufacturers:

ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON,

30 Wars Raging Instead Of One And The League Powerless To Stop Them

First Anniversary Of Signing Of Treaty Of Versailles Finds Document Dead Letter Still

BY J. M. TUOHY

London, June 27.—The first anniversary of the solemn signing of the Treaty of Versailles finds that document, in most important respects, still a dead letter. The Covenant of the League of Nations, devised as the sure preventive of all wars and the foundation of the future peace of the world, not only remains inoperative through the abstention of the United States but is actually threatened with complete extinction. There are some thirty wars going on at the moment and the League of Nations is powerless to prevent the smallest of them.

As to the Treaty itself, none of the Allied or Associated Powers has yet touched a mark of the money that Germany was ordered to pay in cash or bonds. It is now recognised by all the Allies except France that the financial burden proposed to be placed on Germany's shoulders by the treaty is such that no country could bear it and live.

FRANCE'S FIRM STAND

First, at San Remo, next at Lympne tentative efforts seems to have been made by Mr. Lloyd George to bring the financial demands on Germany into somewhere approaching the bounds of reason. But France not only insists on priority of payment, but she refuses to abate one farthing of the letter of the bond. Italy objects to the priority proposed for France and claims it for herself; while Belgium points to the agreement in Paris by which she was to receive the first $500,000,000 of the indemnity forthcoming from Germany.

"Reparations have proved the great stumbling block owing to their impossible character—as the American members of the Reparations Commission predicted during the Peace Conference, when their warnings were set aside with the ready gibe of "pro-German!"

The restitution of stolen material, whether machinery, valuables, money or cattle, represents only a small percentage of what is actually due under this head.

The only provisions of the treaty which have almost been fully carried out are those relating to territorial acquisitions and naval and mercantile shipping. The fulfilment in these respects did not depend on Germany or the other enemy powers, because the territory and most of the shipping were either already in the possession of the different Allied Powers as the result of victory or where, as in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, her overthrow made it impossible for Germany to resist its occupation.

Thus Italy was in possession of the greater part of the Trentino; Belgium occupied Eupen and Malmedy; Great Britain had secured a firm grip on Mesopotamia, had established a lien on part of Palestine, had declared a protectorate over Egypt, and through her Colonies achieved the possession of Germany's extensive and valuable Pacific Colonies south of the line, while Japan had attained a dominant position in the Shantung Peninsula and divided with Australasia the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

So again with mercantile shipping. Germany had lost a great part of it during the war through the interning of her mercantile marine in neutral or enemy harbors. As to her surrender of naval ships in accordance with the armistice conditions, she did what she could to render this nugatory by the scuttling exploit at Scapa Flow.

REALLY VITAL POINT

On the point really vital to the future peace of Europe and the world, the military disarmament of Germany, fierce controversy still proceeds as to the extent to which Germany has carried the stipulations of the treaty under this head.

The French military authorities, as has been shown, maintain that Germany has evaded practically all the disarmament conditons to which she agreed at Versailles. This contention is supported by Great Britain but not with quite so much heat because of the destruction of the German sea power, all important to her, while Italy seems to make no complaint on these grounds.

Belgium, the country which all agree has got down to work with far greater determination and success than any other belligerent, although she has large monetary claims against Germany outstanding, seems to make less complaint of Germany than of her neighbor Holland, which has shown such a stiff attitude in the negotiations about the Scheldt that communications on the subject have been broken off.

Germany, on her side, maintains, as was shown in her authorised statement, that she has and is doing everything humanly possible to carry out the military clauses. Her excuses are eloquent, however, of the extent to which she is aware of her failure.

France, foreseeing that the longer the conditions of the treaty remain unfulfilled the less grows the ability of the Entente to compel their performance, is pressing for their enforcement and threatens to repeat her extension of the occupied zone in default of satisfaction in other directions.

SENATE AIDS GERMANY

The action of the United States Senate has given Germany a license in honoring her signature to the Versailles Treaty of which she has fully availed. The terms of the treaty itself by their impracticability have aided her in evading it. But the defeated nation that willingly observes not only humiliating but utterly destructive conditions—however well merited—has yet to be born on to this earth; when she is it won't be for long.

Turkey is now bettering Germany's example and Hungary has opened up a similar line of defense by refusing at the outset to accept the conditions laid down by the Entente.

Austria, utterly prostrate, deprived of everything she possessed, without even the means of feeding her population, has not yet gone through the farce of ratifying the treaty proposed to her, which, in so far as it merely recognises a fait accompli, is superfluous, while in other respects it only purports to achieve the impossible.

These countries are acting under the conviction that time is on their side. They cannot conceive conditions in which their plight can be made worse, while as they contemplate the universal European unrest, the instability of most European institutions and Governments, they cannot be blamed for expecting that things may prove better as time goes on for those of them who have nothing further to lose.

Even the Entente Powers now acknowledge that the Treaty of Versailles can never be executed in anything like its entirety. When that admission is made within less than a year of its signature, how much of it is likely to be enforced in another year and how much the year after?

STATEMENTS CLASH

In the official statements obtained by The World's Paris and Berlin correspondents from the respective Foreign Offices of those two countries (previously printed in these columns) it will be seen that there are direct conflicts in statements of fact on almost every point.

Germany, according to herself, has only failed to fulfil conditons which, for one reason or another, were impossible or undesirable in the Allies' own interest; whereas France alleges that non-performance of obligations has been part of a deliberate, well-thought-out scheme of evasion.

However, when the German Foreign Office describes the loot of valuables from Northern France as "articles that had been brought into safety" or merely "borrowed," its sense of humor has outweighed its discretion and casts a shade of suspicion over its general case.

The statements of the two Foreign Offices on the military terms of the treaty are irreconcilable and convey a vivid impression of the temper in which the negotiations are being carried on.

Belgium has been treated with far more consideration by Germany than has France. This has the appearance of a well conceived policy for conciliating Belgium with an eye to the future, commercially and otherwise; a most important matter for Germany in view of the deep-rooted hostility to France.

Leading British Statesmen Honored By Cambridge University

Three leading British statesmen right Arthur Balfour, David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, and Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons. were presented with honorary degress at Cambridge University, England, recently. From left to

These Hot Days At Shanghai College

Shanghai College is favored these days, by cool sea breezes making it a wee bit more bearable than the city. The campus presents a busy scene during vacation with a deep well boring and four large buildings under construction. Two of these will be residences for faculty members, one large building will provide dormitory and class rooms for 150 additional students, and will be set apart as a Middle School Hall; and the new science Hall, just begun, will be the largest building yet on the grounds. It is to be built with concrete floors and will be furnished with all modern equipment. Engines and machinery have also been ordered from America and a complete power house will be built immediately, both for pumping water and supplying electricity for all the buildings on the campus. Wiring and plumbing are going on.

STAFF ADDITIONS

The college teaching staff will receive special reinforcements in the fall. Professor C. H. Westbrook, Ph. D., will rejoin the faculty, after an absence of several years which he has spent mainly in postgraduate work in America, and will be in charge of the Sociology courses this year. Dr. J. Q. Dealey, head of the Department of Sociology of Brown University, will lecture at the college during the Spring Term; while Professor Kulp of this institution, and himself a graduate of Brown, has been elected a member of the faculty of Brown for the year.

Dr. Chou Ming of Columbia will teach Physics the coming year. Mr. Ling Glen-ying, a former student of this college and a recent graduate of the School of Forestry of the Philippines, has joined the staff. Also five other graduates from Nanking University, Nanking Teachers College, Soochow University, and St. John's University have been secured for the Middle School department. In addition to the above one or two new teachers of English are expected from America.

LAME-DUCK WALTZ

One Foot Does All The Work, Says George Grossmith

London, June 24.—Mr. George Grossmith, the actor, attacks the custom of one-partner-all-the-time which has become popular in dancing.

In an introduction which he has written to a "Handbook of Ballroom Dancing" by Paymaster-Commander A. M. Cree, R. N. (John Lane. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.), Mr. Grossmith says:

"I am glad to see that Commander Cree holds a strong brief against the dancing partner. The existing custom in certain circles of dancing the entire evening with a man or woman (sometimes hired) who suits your steps to the exclusion of all other partners is, in my opinion, not only ill-mannered but a confession of incompetence."

Commander Cree fully describes a dance that sounds as if it should be at once imported from America—the lame-duck waltz.

"It owes its name to the fact that all the action taking the best of the music is performed with one foot only, the other foot being merely a sleeping partner that travels along and takes the weight of the body only between the steps of the other foot."

The exertion expended in doing the lame-duck is just about half that entailed in true waltzing.

We are manufacturesr of all kinds of

PURE, SWEET CHOCOLATE; MILK CHOCOLATE TABLETS; COVERTURES; COCOA POWDERS COCOA BUTTER

Cable or write us for Export Prices stating shipments desired. Large factory facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD AND COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

ESTAB. 1886.

Cable Address: "WOODROCK"-BROOKLYN — All Codes Used.

Fire, Marine, Motor Car

Insurance

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Home Insurance Co.	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. Central 778

Shanghai

O.V.B.

The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents.

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED

BERNESE ALPS MILK

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

says the committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

Sole Agents

ANDREWS & GEORGE

95 Szechuen Road

Shanghai. Phone C. 454

Let us do your painting—

FEARON, DANIEL & Co., Inc.

'Nuff Said!

STAR DECORATION FLOUR

ALWAYS SATISFIES

Write us to sendyou a trial bag and you'll be glad you accepted the suggestion.

We have a quick motor delivery for your convenience.

Mow Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills,

Head Office: 49, Avenue Eward VII, Shanghai.

'Phone 1053 2538 Central.

SHASTA

Ginger Ale

Prepared with Glacier Water from the Shasta Springs.

Flavoured with the choicest selected roots of Ginger, fruit extracts and pure cane sugar, scientifically compounded.

An Ideal Summer Drink Net Contents: 10 liquid oz.

SOLD EVERYWRERE in QUARTS - PINTS - SPLITS.

Trans-Pacific Corporation

Sole Agents

103 Szechuen Road

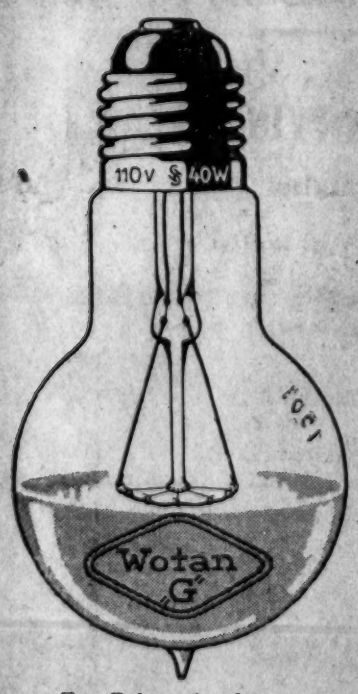
A STYLISH BATHING SUIT

in a becoming shade will make the summer holidays a long remembered joy.

SQUIRES BINGHAM Co.

"The Store of Quality"

SIEMENS



For Prices Apply to

A. ULIA

AGENT

14, Honan Road

30948

BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES, AUTOMOBILES, RICKSHAS, CHILDREN'S VEHICLES, CALCIUM OF CARBIDE AND SUNDRY ACCESSORIES

AUTO SUPPLIERS

PAINTERS AND REPAIRERS

Also

MAKERS OF RENOWNED "DONG CHONG" RICKSHAS

DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.

'Phone 1518 — (Established 1894) P346 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. "Dong Chong"

DO YOU USE SOAP? THIS BRAND

GIVES SOAP SATISFACTION

To be had from your Compradore

Guaranteed by:—

ASIA SOAP WORKS

18 Peking Road

Tel. Cent. 2271 — Shanghai.

Electric Irons

THE ELECTRIC IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE
CHEAPNESS

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showrooms: 26 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 238.

TRAGIC TO BE BORN A GERMAN CHILD, SAYS GARDINER

Tuberculosis Reaping Huge Toll Among Nation's Children Blighted By Starvation

ENGLAND IS CALLED UPON

Better Let Present Generation Go And Save Infants, View Of Relief Worker

BY A. G. GARDINER
(Former Editor of the London Daily News)

Frankfort, June 10.—As I crossed the open space in front of the fine station here last evening I saw a strange spectacle. There poured out of the station a great stream of people bearing burdens upon their backs and in their hands—rucksacks, bags, boxes, sacks, obviously heavy. The people were of all classes, all ages and both sexes. But women and children predominated.

Some of the children could hardly stagger along under their loads. They were barefooted, like most of the urban children and practically all of the country children in Germany today, boots being one of the many unattainable commodities of life—how unattainable you will understand if you go down any poor quarter and see the pathetic little crowds standing round stalls where the most incredible wrecks of boots are being treated with a composition that will hold the wretched fragments together for another day.

I asked the meaning of the heavily laden crowd that I had met, and found that this nightly spectacle consisted of the returning foragers of the city who go out to scour the countryside for twenty miles round in search of potatoes to eke out the miserable ration. It is illegal, of course, but the authorities wink at it, for life on the legal ration is impossible, and those who can afford to forage for themselves are permitted to do so. Those who can't afford it have to tighten their belts and wait. Most cannot afford it, for no one travels by rail today who can avoid it, owing to the enormous increase in fares.

TRAGIC TO BE GERMAN CHILD

For example, my ticket from Munich here was marked 33s. That was the pre-war first-class fare. The changes in the price of the ticket were all recorded on it. The first change was to 40s. 3d., the second to 80s 6d., the third to £6, the last £12. The last two increases were made this year. The result is that you rarely see any one but a foreigner in a first-class carriage. I have travelled repeatedly with English, Americans, Dutch and French, hardly ever with a German. It is symptomatic. In every manifestation of the common life there is the sense of a people who have sunk to a level of impoverished existence. There are luxuries but they belong to the "Schieber" and the foreigner in their midst.

In this general dead level of poverty it is the children who are most to be pitied. It is a tragic thing to be born a German child today. He is born into a hungry world and to a hard life. "It sounds cruel," said an American woman engaged in relief work in Frankfort, "but the truth is that we should do better to let the present school generation go and concentrate on the infants and expectant mothers. They can be saved, but this school generation is hopeless." No one can go, as I have gone, into typical schools in any of the great German cities without sharing this conclusion.

It is not a conclusion based upon the poor little creatures whom I have seen trooping in to the mid-day meal provided by the American Relief Mission, and administered through the American and English Quaker organisations. These are only the worst cases of starvation. It is based on the general standard of the children, which the resources of the American relief cannot touch.

GENERATION STRICKEN

As you go through the schools, stand in the class-rooms, watch the children at work, you have the sense of a whole generation stricken by a blight. It is revealed in the puckered brows, the lustreless, uncertain eye, the anaemic faces, the bandy legs, the dry, cracked, flabby skins, the swollen abdomens, the universal air of exhaustion. It is a generation who have never known what a sufficiency of food means.

For five years—that is, for almost the whole of the life they remember—they have been starved. They were never worse starved than during the nine months' blockade that followed the war. They are still starving—a whole nation of children. The fortunate ones die (50 percent more infants died in Berlin alone during 1919, a year of "peace," than in 1913); the rest are starting their life with a physical and mental inefficiency that will make life a burden. The "English sickness" alone (rickets), the result mainly of the post-war blockade, has claimed hundreds of thousands. Tuberculosis in all its variations has swept the child life like a plague.

In Leipzig there are 8,000 tuberculous children; in Cologne, 10,000; in Berlin, 30,000. The mortality among small children has reached 25 percent. The mortality of older children has gone up 85 percent—nearly double. In the 115th public school of Berlin, out of 650 children examined, 305 had no proper sleeping space, 370 had no heating in their homes, 341 had not a drop of milk from week-end to week-end. The number of children who have died of tuberculosis and hunger in Germany had reached a million in April last. These are not facts that are in doubt. They are established, not by the German authorities only, but by every outside investigation, whether American or English.

NO HELP FROM ENGLAND

Against such a sea of misery, the utmost that could be done would be like a drop in a bucket. What is being done is being done by America mainly, by Sweden and other countries. The Vicar of Bexhill will be interested to know that, apart from the work of the Quakers, England is not soiling itself by touching the children of its defeated enemy. Even the splendid work of the Save the Children Fund—except for a few trifles at Leipzig and other places—does not reach here. It passes on to Austria, to Bohemia to Poland. Broadly speaking Germany is left out. I inquired the cause. It is this: For every £1 raised by the fund, the British Government adds £1—but not for German relief. And so the fund, anxious to get its £2 for £1, spends its money where its power is doubled. Oh, brave British Government. I see from the papers here that it going to spend three millions to put its soldiers in red coats again. It is a fitting accompaniment to the organised starvation of its late enemy's children.

For see how it works. The case of the children is worst in the area occupied by the British. At Cologne I made inquiries of the military authorities as to the measures which were being taken to feed the starving children. I found the military men, as always, sympathetic and understanding. Indeed, I venture to say that you cannot find an Englishman out here to whom this does not apply. It is only those who do not see who can be indifferent. The English soldier is distinctly popular. It is pleasant to see the good terms he is on with the children. The last night I was in Cologne I saw through the restaurant window a couple of them having great fun with two little barefooted girls. It is to the lasting honor of the British soldier that it was his honest wrath which finally broke down the cruel post-war blockade.

SITUATION IN COLOGNE

But to return to the relief. I found that practically there is no external relief in Cologne, because, naturally, the American relief work cannot be carried on in territory occupied by the English. Apart from £2,000 received from the Quakers nothing had come and the only way in which the British Military Administration had been able to modify the position was by the improved organisation of control and distribution. Yet the need is as great as anywhere. I was shown some startling figures collated by the military authorities bearing upon the physical condition of the children. Here is a comparison for the years 1913 and 1919 applying to the Cologne and Bergheim districts:

	1913	1919
Well nourished	57 p.c.	6.5
Normal	12.5	5.5
Badly nourished	30.5	88
Extremely badly nourished	Nil	3.5

In other words, nine children in ten were found to be underfed. In the rural districts of Richrath and Revsrath 539 school children between the ages of 6-14 were weighed, and 399, or 74 percent were found to be under weight. It was a matter of grave concern at Cologne that in the face of these facts no help was coming from British sources for the British occupied territory. It is not pleasant for soldiers to live on abundance in the presence of so much unrelieved misery, especially when they know that their abundance is being paid for out of the pockets of the starving.

CHILDREN OF TOWNS SUFFER

It is, of course, the child of the town who suffers most. In the country, the children have fresh air and some milk—not cow's milk, but goat's milk. The goat has come into his kingdom in Germany during the war. In every part of the country I have seen the goat in considerable numbers. Most of the cottagers seem to have one grazing near by. The value of the animal in terms of human life must be enormous. When motoring one day about thirty miles from Berlin we had a "burst," and while the chauffeur was engaged in putting on a new tire some barefooted children from the neighboring village came to see the operation. While they watched we put questions to them.

"I am seven years old," said the first little chap who came up. "I have bread and coffee for breakfast and soup and potatoes for dinner. I have bread and coffee again for supper. I have meat in our house often. The last time we had it was on Easter Sunday (five weeks before)."

(It must be understood that the "coffee" is not coffee but an awful substitute that tastes like dishwater. You can only get coffee in a first rate hotel.)

"I have milk every day," said the second boy, "because my mother keeps a goat. I have vegetable soup for dinner. Today I had macaroni soup. We have potatoes always on Sunday in our house and generally on about four days a week."

Two or three other children said they had milk almost daily, because they "kept a goat." A boy aged eleven said he never got any milk, because they did not keep a goat, and he was too old for the ration."

A little girl also said she was too old for the ration, but her baby brother in the perambulator, got the ration, which she thought was about half a litre.

This fairly represents the case of the country child generally—a moderate supply of bread and potatoes, some goat's milk, and good fresh air. It is not rich living, and the absence of fats is obvious from their appearance; but they are, relatively speaking well off, and fortunate. It is the town child who has felt the full blast of the war, and is still feeling it. I have referred only to the question of nourishment. But this is simply one aspect of the general misery and suffering and comforts is even worse. The investigations at Munich, confirmed by Miss Ray Beveridge of the American Relief Mission, revealed an appalling degree of privation among the children. Furniture and bed linen have almost disappeared; there is no coal; underclothing hardly exists. And this is in a city in the heart of a great agricultural district, where the conditions are generally assumed to be better than in the north and on the Rhine—as, indeed, they are.

I have tried to describe the condition of these unhappy little ones moderately. I have avoided the sensational cases which I might have quoted and have confined myself to the evidence of my own eyes and the proofs of disinterested inquiries which can be confirmed by any one who applies to the relief missions. In the presence of it all, a feeling of helplessness takes possession of the mind, for the sum of wretchedness is so vast as to be beyond human relief. Yet, for our good name, we might do something. We might for example forego those red coats for our soldiers and give the $3,000,000 to provide some little alleviations for the German children. After all, whoever were the authors of the war, they were not. They are as innocent of the guilt as your children or mine. They have suffered as the children of no nation in history ever suffered before. Has the time not come for some evidence of that generosity to a beaten enemy which used to be supposed to be a tradition of the English people? That is the indignant question which shapes itself in every decent English mind in Germany today.

Larson All-Metal Plane Makes Record Flight

The Larson all-metal monoplane, which shattered all American records for long-distance flying. The plane, piloted by Bert Acosta, former Army aviator, and carrying two passengers, flew from Omaha, Nebraska, to Philadelphia without making a stop. The 1,200-mile trip was made in eleven hours. The plane is designed after the cantilever principle originated by the Germans. On the left is John M. Larson and on the extreme right Bert Acosta, the pilot.

Dingle's Atlas Of China Is Commended In London

The London Times Trade Supplement of June 6 last printed the following notice of Mr. Edwin J. Dingle's "New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China," a work that took many years to compile.

Mr. Dingle, who spent many years in interior China in research work for the Gazetteer, is well-known as the head of the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, of Shanghai, and has done a very great deal in increasing the world's knowledge of the geography of China. He is the author of several books on China, including "Across China On Foot" and "China's Revolution," and he has been a contributor of THE CHINA PRESS in years gone by.

"The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China," which has been voted in open competition to be the biggest and best book on China was directly the result of Mr. Dingle's enterprise, being financed through the long years of compilation by his Geographical Establishment, unassisted and unsubsidised by any official body, work which the Government of China should have done. Following is the paragraph from the London Times:

The Commercial Library of the Manchester Royal Exchange has just been greatly enriched by the addition to its volumes of a new and remarkable Atlas and Gazetteer of China. The title fails to indicate the importance of the work.

The book has been produced under the auspices of the Far Eastern Geographical Association of Shanghai, the editor being Mr. E. J. Dingle. It is a monumental production, complete to the last detail. It seeks, in the words of the editor, to give "all the information that is essential to the business man in regard to a country that comprises nearly a sixth of the earth's surface, a country that has the largest and most heterogeneous population in the world, a country about which less is known than about any similar area" of the globe." This object has been attained. There is no subject relating to the present economic condition of China or its commercial prospects and possibilities that is not adequately dealt with.

A great feature of the book is found in the maps, which are perfect triumphs of map-making. They comprise 18 colored graphs of large size, and bilingual, that is to say all essential places, names and other details are given in English and in Chinese. The list of cities, towns, and open ports contains 18,000 names!

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
By Appointment To H.M. The King
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES
Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.
The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

WILKINSON'S
"TIMBORITE"
A Perfect Wood Preservative & Stain
IN
Browns & Greens (3 shades each)
FOR
Protecting Woodwork from Dryrot, Decay, Fungus, Attacks from Vermin and White Ant Ravages
ALSO
A Decorative Material
Invaluable for
Railway Sleepers, Wood Paving, Telegraph & Telephone Poles, Verandahs, Fencing &c.,
Preventative against
Damp Walls and Crumbling Stone
Hardens & Preserves Stucco and Plaster
Good Rope Preservative
Tint Cards & all Particulars
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd
2A, Kiukiang Road 'Phone C. 201

"BOSCA"
Italian Sparkling Asti Wine Sec
" " Red "
CLERICI, BEDONI & CO.
Import Dept. Tel. No. C. 4707
Sole Agents 17, Museum Road.

THOS. COOK & SON
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.
Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government
Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed.
Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai
Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

RONEO
OFFICE APPLIANCES
$12 per Gross VENUS COPYING PENCILS $12 per Gross
Burroughs Adding Machines in various models
Oliver Typewriters, No. 9 & No. 10 in various sizes
RONEO DUPLICATORS
Also a few second hand typewriters at very moderate prices.
Andrews & George (Typewriter Dept.) 行洋喜美
9b Kiangse Road 'Phone C. 928

WATSON'S
DELICIOUS FRUIT CRYSTALS
For HOME-MADE
Lemon Squash, Orangeade
Raspberryade, Cherry Squash,
Stone Ginger Beer, etc., etc.
PURE, CLEAN
economical and instantly ready for use. Put up in airtight tins, suitable for outings and specially for the interior.
Price: $1 per ¾ lb. tin.
obtainable from leading store keepers, or direct from 11 Ningpo Road. Sent anywhere by Parcel Post
Prepared by
WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
11 Ningpo Road.

CHANG FOONG FLOUR
"Field Gun" Brand
Equal to the Best Imported Flour.
Our Flour is milled from the finest quality Chinese Wheat, and is of the highest grade. Our daily output is about 15,000 bags.
Our Flour is highly recommended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.
We solicit your inquiries and patronage: the former will have our immediate attention.
Motor Truck Delivery
CHANG FOONG FLOUR MILL CO.
Head Office, 43A, Kiangse Road: Tel. Central 2480
SHANGHAI

ZEISS PRISM
Binoculars
There are many bad and some good Prism Glasses, but there is only one ZEISS, Superior to all.
We are experts in cleaning and adjusting Prism Binoculars of all makes.
C. ISMER & CO.
44 NANKING ROAD.

O.V.B.
A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

BIANCHI'S
ICE CREAMS
all flavours

SAFETY FIRST
A Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX
is economical insurance on Valuable Papers, Jewelry, etc.
Various Sizes for Various Needs.
INSPECTION INVITED. REGULATIONS GIVEN ON APPLICATION.
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

DIEBOLD SAFES
Guaranteed Absolutely Fireproof
A few assorted sizes in stock for immediate delivery, also some small ones suitable for household use.
BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS
Tel. C. 2531: 11 Peking Road

THE
Great Northern Garage Co.
COSY COMFORTABLE CARS CAREFUL CHAUFFEURS
Tel. North 1463 14 Astor Road Next "The Troc."

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K. and S. B.	$635
Chartered	.80
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H. $390
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk.$190
Yangtsze	$24 B.
Far Eastern Ins Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$314
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$210
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	.50/- B.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17
Oriental Cons.	7/-
Raub	$1½ Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$140 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 160
Hongkong Wharf	H.$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	$
S'hai Hotel Ltd.	50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 555
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 217½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kungyik	Tls. 52
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$2.30 Sa.
Green Island	H.$7.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$12¼
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	H.$5.80
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.70
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 1.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6
Java Consolidated	Tls. 18
Kamunting	Tls. 3.85
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18
Pudang	Tls. 8
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Kepah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Seekoe	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.65 B
Senawang	Tls. 4½
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 15¼
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Zlangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 60 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 84
Shanghai Mercury	25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales.—B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 398

Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held on August 4.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.64 per pound equivalent to 1s. 6d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.71 per pound equivalent to 1s. 8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet. Offered 769 tons; sold 586 tons.

Silk Market

In their report dated August 6, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:

Our last report was dated 30th ult. Meanwhile all descriptions remain completely neglected.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 7, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/10 = Tls. 3.43
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $4.70

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 105¾ = Tls. 0.95
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $1.30

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.65

Shanghai Gold Bars: 998 touch Tls. 225

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 192.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 59⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 50.02
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $3.62

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/10
London	Demand	5/10¼
India	T.T.	301
Paris	T.T.	1475
Paris	Demand	1478
New York	T.T.	105½
New York	Demand	105¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	48¾
Batavia	T.T.	299
Singapore	T.T.	39½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

All Nominal

London	Demand	6/-
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	6/2
London	4 m/s. Docy.	6/2¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	6/3¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	6/3½
Paris	4 m/s.	157b
New York	o/d. Docy.	108½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	113¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 6/- = Sh. Tls. 33.33
G.$50 @ exch. 108½ = Sh. Tls. 46.08
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1525 = Sh. Tls. 16.39

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,600 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 .... = Mex. $3.72

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 18,500 ..... = Tls 100
" 100 .... = Mex. $0.74

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.35
"	100	New "	$0.65
Selling:	100	Old "	$1.50
"	100	New "	$0.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls.	3.20	@ 5/7¼	£1
"	1	@ 1358	Fr. 15.1
"	0.86	@ 104¼	G.$1
"	1	@ 48½	Y.2.30
"	1	@ 288½	Rs. 3.21
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.56
"	1	@ —	Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 7, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.75
Y'poo C'ton (ord.) Tls. 34.50
Shanghai Hotel Tls. 50.00

UNOFFICIAL

New Eng. Tls. 28.00 Sept.
Shanghai Dock Tls. 127.50
Langkats (Com.) Tls. 15.25
Ayer Tawah Tls. 21.00
S'hai Land 5½ % Debs. 1916 Tls. 72.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 7, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 40.20 September
" 40.50 October

Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 8.50 August
" 8.30 September
" 8.50 October

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 8.80 September

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 29.00 August
" 29.70 September
" 29.90 October

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 20.00 August
" 19.20 September
" 19.80 October

Local Yarn for Standard 16's
Tls. 162.00 October

Local Yarn for Standard 20's
Tls. 182.00 October

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 32.30 August
" 27.80 November

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 24.50 August

FRENCH MARKETS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, August 6.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, August 6:

Rice cleaned, Saigon	180
Green Peas, Japan	115
Potato starch	?

Le Havre, August 5:

Cotton, first quality	655
" second quality	646
" third quality	630

Lyons, August 6:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	240
Italy	250
Syria	210
Japan	200
China	250
Canton	180

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their report dated August 6:

Beyond a little enquiry for Tientsin, and one or two minor Yangtsze outlets, there has been a very quiet week's trading. In yarn, low quotations from Japan have somewhat shaken prices locally, and values are nominal without any new transactions having been recorded.

Politically, the atmosphere in China seems much clearer, and, with also the expectation of bumper rice and other crops, this coming Autumn should show some considerable improvement in the demand for imported goods.

Grey Shirtings.—8¼-lbs.—The tone of our market has been slightly better during the week under review, but buyers have been holding back and business has been restricted to a few retail transactions for immediate requirements.

Sales are reported as follows.—Nine Round Dragons at Tls. 5.70, Blue Round Dragon at Tls 5.35, Black Joss at Tls 5.30, Gold Elephant at Tls. 4.70 and Two Horses at Tls. 4.65 Auction market steady.

7-lbs.—Business is recorded in Horseman and Gun at Tls. 3.60 and Flying Tiger at Tls. 3.30.

9-11 lbs.—Sales are brought to our notice in 10 lbs. as follows:—Pigs Head and Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 8.00, Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 7.75, Emperors House at Tls. 6.70 Two Boys and Peach at Tls. 6.35. No material change in auction values.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—We hear of the following sales.—Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 10.75, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Horseman and Gun at Tls. 8.50, Blue Round Phoenix at Tls. 7.90. Prices at auction steady.

White Shirtings.—Our market has been quiet with little demand but a steady undertone has been noticeable. Business is reported in—Large Red Dog at Tls. 12.00, Gold Nine Tai at Tls. 10.75, Gold Nine Zee at Tls. 10.00, and Nine Horseheads at Tls. 8.35. Prices at the auctions irregular.

American Sheetings.—We have one transaction to record in P. M. C. Dragon at T's. 9.00.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our auction market has been somewhat irregular during the past week but on the whole Fast Blacks have ruled firmer and Venetians steady.

Cotton.—The market for the local staple has been quiet all round, with a marked tendency towards lower prices prices for new crop positions. Very little is being done in old crop but a fair amount has been bought for delivery Oct./Dec. on the basis of Tls. 27.50 to 28.00 ex Tungchow and Tls. 24.50 to Tls. 25.00 for Shanghai. The weather during the past week has again been perfect for the growing crop.

Local Yarn.—The mills appear to have made no sales during the week, but the tone is steady except for the higher counts which are suffering from the pressure of sales of 20's to this market by Japan.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report ending August 6:

No activity on the local share market has been shown during the past week, the continued rise in exchange and tightness of money having a dulling effect.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 5s. 9d. (official).

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, August 6.—Exchange quotations:

London	50.18½
New York	13.93
Belgium	106.30¼
Prague	25.75
Italy	70.25
Rumania	31.00
Switzerland	230.00

Franch War Loans:

3	percent		56.75
4	"	1917	71.45
4	"	1918	71.15
5	"		87.40
5	"	1920	102.25

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 14

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Lahore Aug. 9
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 10

For Australia, etc.
Per B. and S. s.s. Sinkiang Aug. 11

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 8

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. Aug. 8
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Aug. 9

From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Augu. 8

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Aug. 8

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$6 per hr. $1.00 per 30 min.
77 ROUTE VAILLON

Windsor Reveals Stone Age Relics

Druidical Altar Strewn With Bones Uncovered By British Archaeologist

London, June 16.—Relics of the stone age and other early periods have recently been discovered in Windsor Great Park. Of great historical variety and interest, these remains date from the Pagan, Roman and Renaissance eras.

A supposed palace of Edward the Confessor was discovered some six months ago by Capt. Vaughan Williams, a British archaeologist, and as a result of his further excavations it is now possible to repeople this particular strip of great forest as it was for four centuries of its earlier existence.

The ruins of a pagan altar stand in one glade, some 200 yards from the palace. Human bones, reminiscent of Druidical religious sacrifices, strew the ground around it. Within a stone's throw, strangly enough, has been discovered another, a Christian altar. The site is claimed to be that of the temple of King Redwald, of the East Saxons, who is known to have erected two altars side by side—one pagan and the other Christian.

Almost under shadow of the crumbling walls of the palace lie the ruins of a kitchen and a ninety foot banqueting hall of the Roman period, and hard by baths and the floor of the portico of a royal apartment.

GIRLS CANED BY MEN

Britain May Import Slapping Machine As A Substitute

London, June 24.—"For many reasons it is very undesirable that a man should cane a schoolgirl," said the Rev. D. J. Thomas, principal of the Home and Colonial Training College for Elementary Schoolmistresses, Wood Green, N., to a Daily Mail representative yesterday. "There can be no doubt that if caning should be done it should be done by a woman. I cannot conceive of any circumstances in which it would be right for male teacher to cane a girl."

The Lord Mayor of Bristol told a Daily Mail representative that he had had 30 years' experience as headmaster, and was against men administering corporal punishment to girls. It was done, he knew in Bristol, but he did not agree with it. Americans had found a way out of the difficulty in the invention of a slapping machine.

Passengers Departed

Per I. T. s.s. Pilsna for Hongkong: Mrs. M. Carisio, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. M. A. Mayer; for Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. H. Tobiasson and infant, Mr. R. Weddaburn; for Colombo: Mr. A. M. Wallenius, Mr. V. Bielig; for Port Said: Messrs. R. Tie C. Zanos, G. Tsounias, P. Costandaws; for Brindsi: Comdr. Comc. G. Manoy, Messrs. E. Battestiali, Sandrino Silver; for Venice: Mr. H. E. Bonadalle, Miss E. Schmid; for Trieste: Mrs. A. Ccubilitskaja Mrs. Hanggi and 2 children, Mr. Sheble, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eweleig and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leinung, Mrs. M. Veit, Malle G. Pochon, Messrs. A. Pfenningen, J. Andor Koch, W. Pucher and famil, M. Loosli, C. J. Fisher, P. Chivosikos, D. Alberti, G. Alecokesvky, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lind Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. C. D'Alessio, Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens August Rummel, A. Reinded, I. Grossman, G. F. Koutinsky, J. Plotkin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Skriabin 39, soldiers.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshae for Pootoo: Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strassman, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Timm, Mr. and Mrs. Ericson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hardcastle, Messrs. A. F. Blandchard, A. B. Calder, Dovey, H. F. Meyer, E. Muller, P. Jespersen, A. C. Collaco, J. P. Pereira, R. A. de Souza, W. P. Wilson, H. Merian, W. G. Hoffman, A. Madar, W. Naegli, N. Bowey, A. E. Lloyd, Dawson, B. Legrange, F. Madar, G. V. Jensen, A. J. Willis, L. P. Quincy, J. A. Smith, J. V. Jensen, A. F. Diniz, P. H. Cole, and one friend, Mrs. Seeman, Misses M. Matcn, E. Cocke, N. Sturia, L. Rozario, G. Remedios K. Remedios, H. Remedios, F. Remedios.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Kiukiang; Messrs. Berkner, R. Fano, Mrs. Harris and child, Dr. E. L. Tartois, Mrs. Glemble; for Hankow: Mrs. Stewart, Capt. T. A. Kearney, Rev. and Mrs. Gale, Miss Gale Messrs. H. J. Rounds, R. H. W. Whittall.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru for Dairen: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harvey, Mme Mersalman, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Tekechko, Messrs. W. B. Willes, Sperensky, M. C. Jensen, A. Korelin, Castman, Mechelson.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Kobe: Messrs. T. W. R. Wilson, T. MacDonald, E. F. Mears, V. A. Yecker, O. H. Mason, J. B. Brown, C. E. Ozorio, Encarnacao, I. Frey.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Mr. W. Shepard.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Tsingtau: Mrs. Sperensky, Messrs. J. W. Peach, T. J. Evans, H. C. J. Roberts, Foucord, E. P. Williams.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Tilley, Miss Heal, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Manthei and son, Messrs. C. H. Richards, Swancoat, Elias, Gensburger, H. J. Clark, Levy, Harrison; for Chefoo: Misses G. Vogel, M. Ming, D. Gardner, Broomhall, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Mille, Mrs. A. Samson, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. W. Gardner; for Tientsin: Miss Anderson, Messrs. Burns, L. A. Lyall, Mrs. Wolsifer, Mrs. Connolly.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Lowder and child.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsintung from Ningpo: Mr. C. Wallace.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Miss K. MacGregor, Messrs. Macgregor, Peckham: from Amoy: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Simon, Miss G. O'Vindin.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. C. W. Gale, Mr. H. Clements.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Two Naval Ratings.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Misses Fardel, Vale, Mrs. Longworth, Messrs. A. Faber, A. S. Tityner.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Misses K. La M. Righly, A. Vlesova, G. Witt, Mrs. Schachahant, Mrs. Kearus, Mrs. S. Chaouhant, Messrs. J. S. Helleler, G. Klopp, S. Shiroyoroff, J. R. V. Kearus, S. T. William, S. W. Wilson, Harbick, M. Fantelis, A. Haslam, J. Paulsen, J. A. Kleffed.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis

Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::

10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr.
Tel. Central 1840

Look, here is a Treasure Ground!

All art-lovers, should not fail to see our wonderful collection: The best and largest in China.

Comprising an exhibition of every description of Chinese curios.

CHOW, TSIN, HAN, TANG, SUNG, YUEN, MING AND CHING DYNASTIES ARE ALL REPRESENTED.

Every article is guaranteed to be the product of the period stated.

THE CHINESE ART GALLERY
LEE VAN CHING proprieter.
416 RUE EUGENE BARD, FRENCH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI, CHINA.
法租界白爾路四百十六號 上海寶源文設置

28783.

Milkmaid Sterilized Milk
is just the natural full-cream milk preserved in its natural state by the hygienic process of sterilization.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750
SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 The Bund
J. W. MILLER
Manager.

A MOUNTAIN BREEZE

"FREEZOR" Electric Fans

give the strongest of breezes, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control—they run without noise.

Oscillating—Desk—Ceiling Fans

Large Stocks—All Voltages

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
Telephones, Central 1606 and 1608

BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book, new edition	$20.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book, Improved	25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code Book, Universal Edition	30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code Book, Five Letter Edition	45.00
A.B.C. Telegraphic Code Book, 5th Edition	25.00
A.B.C. Telegraphic Code Book, 5th Edition For Pocket	25.00
Webster's New International Dictionary, For 1920 Edition	12.00
The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China, Published by North China-Daily News Herald Ltd.	$100.00
Present day Impressions of the Far East and Prominent and Progressive China at Home and abroad, Published by the Globe Encylopaedia Co.	100.00

CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai 周慈康書業公司

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

O.V.B. At all CLUBS, HOTELS and BARS
GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

LET US FIT YOU with a pair of these comfortable, beautiful and dainty glasses.

中華國貨特種眼鏡公司
Chinese Optical Company
P.352 Nanking Road

"THE BEAUTY"
CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY

WHY NOT YOU?

Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. San Co., Nanking Road.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HARDING REJECTS SUFFRAGIST PLEA

He Cannot Wield Club To Get Action In Vermont And Connecticut

BUT HINTS AT GOOD NEWS

Women Denounce His Stand, But Say Picketing Not To Start Yet

Washington, June 22.—Bitterness and disappointment was expressed by a delegation of about twenty-five militant suffragists from the National Woman's Party who called on Senator Warren G. Harding this afternoon because the Republican nominee assured them that, while himself favorable to suffrage, he did not feel that he could, with propriety, do anything to force the Governors of Vermont or Connecticut to hasten ratification of the suffrage amendment through their Legislatures and thus give the women the thirty-sixth State necessary for ratification.

The suffragists left the senate office building angry because the candidate had not given them a definite promise, but resolved to delay their plan of "picketing" the Senator as yet because of a hint he had dropped. This hint came at the end of a formal statement made by Senator Harding.

"If any State Executive," he said, "should ask my opinion about extraordinary efforts to consummate suffrage, I frankly will commend the thing you desire."

"Do you mean that you expect to have good news on the suffrage question?" asked Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party.

"Yes," replied Senator Harding.

"May we come back within a week to get that good news?" pressed Miss Paul.

"People charged with responsibility so large as comes with this position cannot be precipitate," replied Senator Harding.

"We have responsibility, too," interjected Miss Paul. "We have been waiting a year."

But all that Senator Harding would say in reply to a driving fire of questions was:

"I can say nothing more definite, but I know that men who believe as you do are tactfully, discreetly and becomingly engaged in an effort to secure what you urge."

With the exception of Senator Harding's formal statement which was furnished to the press, the account of what transpired during the visit, including the colloquies, was supplied by the suffrage headquarters. Newspaper men were not allowed to attend the conference, which Miss Paul was much surprised to learn afterward.

HARDING'S STATEMENT

Senator Harding's prepared statement follows:

"I need not tell you of my interest in the consumation of the woman's suffrage. I voted for it in the Senate and a vote records a Senator's purpose quite as faithfully as anything he may do.

"Nothing would please me more than to have ratification made effective to give American womanhood full participation in the election of next November. This desire, sincerely spoken, does not conflict with my determination that I could not, with propriety, attempt to force any State Executive to hasten action in violation of his own sense of duty. There is a point at which full executive authority may approach a trespass on the rights of States and I should not want to trespass if I bore the commission of authority, and I realise full well that, so far, I am only a party nominee. In the latter capacity I would not wish my party to believe me inclined to trespass or to assume to yield a club.

"If any state executive should ask my opinion about extraordinary efforts to consummate suffrage, I frankly will commend the thing you desire, but I cannot impose or demand, though I personally hope to see woman's suffrage and woman's full participation established at an early day."

The attitude of the suffrage delegation was expressed by a statement made by Miss Paul directly after the meeting. She said:

"I can hardly believe that a candidate nominated on a special platform could within two weeks after that platform's formal adoption, declare himself unable to do anything to induce subordinate members of his party to carry out one of the platform's principal planks.

"Does the Republican platform, which commits the party to immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment, have so little weight with Senator Harding that he cannot even request a State Governor to cease obstructing this platform?

"The Republican Party is now in power in Vermont. If it cannot carry out its platform there what reason is there to suppose that, if placed in power throughout that nation, it would fulfill its platform promises.

"Our delegation to him today was the first step in a campaign to bring home to him and to the country his responsibility as head of his party for action on the suffrage amendment. Until he recognises his responsibility and acts effectively upon it, we shall not be content."

PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER

Promptly at 2 o'clock, the hour arranged for the call, the suffrage delegation appeared at the Senate office building, and were, as usual, caught by the camera's eye, by moving picture and "still" photographers. After the visit was over there were more photographs, this time with Senator Harding standing in the front row of the group beside Miss Paul. Senator Medill McCormick occupied a prominent position in the group. The photograpers took pictures as long as they could hold the group together, and after two or three minutes, when they had asked for "one more," Senator Harding said:

"Are you through? Well, go ahead and shoot. I want to get my luncheon."

According to the suffrage version of what happened behind the closed doors of the Harding office, Miss Paul introduced Mrs. Albion Lang of Windsor, Vt.; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Norwalk, Conn., and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del., whose States have failed to ratify and in which they asked Senator Harding to use his influence. Others present were Mrs. John Carey of Indianapolis and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greely of New York, both with Republican affiliations; Miss Emma Wold of Portland, Ore., and Miss Sue White of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Gordon Batelle of Columbus, Ohio, Vice Chairman for her State of the National Republican Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Baltimore, a leader among Republican women in her State; Miss Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Mrs. Nina E. Allender of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley of Merchantville, N. J.; Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest of Scituate, Mass.; Mrs. Michael Van Beuren of Middletown, R. I.; Miss Sue White of Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. Walter Liggett of St. Paul, Miss Stella Jenkin of Kansas City, Miss Hanna Schloth of Portland, Miss Alice Broch of Philadelphia, Mrs. Robert H. Richards of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Thomas Crahan of Seattle.

Throughout the interview, Senator Harding, say the suffragists, showed himself to quote his own phrase, "a listening candidate." The Suffrage Press Bureau said in a statement tonight:

"He was tactful and almost painfully polite, breaking into cordiality only when Mrs. Albion Lang confessed to being born in Ohio and to a nephew, Walter F. Brown of Toledo, being Harding's floor leader at the Republican convention."

"If you have as good political sagacity as Walter Brown, you'll star," Senator Harding assured Mrs. Lang.

"Give me the chance," she retorted.

MISS PAUL DEMANDS ACTION

Miss Paul, according to a statement, argued:

"The suffrage plank in the Republican platform means absolutely nothing if the Republican Party cannot carry it into effect in the Republican States of Connecticut and Vermont; if this party cannot secure action where it is in power, what guarantee have we that it will be able, if given national power, to carry its platform promises into effect.

Senator Harding is said to have given "repeated assurances that the Republican platform would not be meaningless as construed by the Republican candidate."

During the conference Mrs. Lang, of Vermont, said:

"We have had a Republican Governor but he has not been any special credit to us. To the delegation asking for special sessions he replied that he could not call a special session unless he had a request from all the people, then quickly explained that he meant the men, not women. You, as the nominee of the Republican Party, we believe to be the only person who can influence him at all to call the special session needed to enfranchise women."

Mrs. Weed, of Connecticut, told Senator Harding:

"My father was for twenty-one years a Republican member of Congress, and I, myself, was sent out in 1916 by the Republican National Committee to campaign for Hughes. The Republican Party in Connecticut has duped women in every way. Thanks to the influence of Senator Brandegee, the Republican State Convention vitiated the suffrage plank adopted by changing 'urge' to 'earnestly hope,' so giving the Governor not a party mandate, but a pious wish. Senator Brandegee's chances are gone, due to the action.

Mr. Rohrback, Chairman of our Republican State Committee, has said that he and Mr. Hays are agreed that it was for the best interests of the Republican Party that women in Connecticut be not allowed to vote. The Secretary of our State Committee, Mr. Butler, said that the Republican Party would fight ratification in the courts should it be passed by the Legislature. We have found that the party leaders of the Republican Party, led by the Governor have consistently fought suffrage."

At this point Senator Harding is said to have interrupted with:

"You mean a small group of the Republican Party is opposing."

"No, I mean all the party leaders," Mrs. Weed retorted. "The party have honored with rewards the men who have been backing the Governor in his opposition. It is in your hands, Senator Harding, to save the Republican Party from suicide in Connecticut. All women know that your wishes will be carried out. If you, as the head of your ticket, want a special session, it will be called."

N. Y. WOMAN ENTERS PLEA

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greely of New York City, counsel for the American Nurses' Association and one of the founders of the Woman Suffrage Association of New York City, said:

"I have yet to cast my first Presidential vote. I have a Republican father, brother and husband, but I am not yet hitched, and many of the women of New York are in that same situation. New York casts the largest electoral vote in the country. The woman's vote easily tips the scales in New York."

Mrs. John Gordon Batelle of Columbus, Ohio, Treasurer of the Ohio Woman's Republican Club and Vice Chairman for her State of the Republican National Ways and Means Committee, said:

"I shall not get over it, Senator Harding, if I don't have a chance to vote for you, and many of the women of my State feel that way. Like many women in Ohio, I am naturally Republican in sympathy and should like to work for the success of the Republican Party. But until I am enfranchised I shall have to devote a part of my time to work for suffrage and my work for the Republican Party will be less effective, because its record on this question does not satisfy me or all the other women of the nation."

Miss Paul said after the meeting that the suffragists intended to make their cause the "most conspicuous issue" in the country.

Mrs. Genevieve Allen, of San Francisco said that when she asked Senator Harding two days ago to try to get a special session of the Vermont Legislature, he asked her to come back in two days, saying he first wished to consult with his party leaders.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, national ratification chairman of her party, said she considered "absurd" Senator Harding's statement that he could not influence the Governors of Vermont and Connecticut.

Mrs. Hocker of Baltimore hinted a third party unless the Republicans aided the women. Mrs. Benegna Green Kalb of Houston Texas, said "it was the same old bunk," and Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith of Richmond, Va., remarked "it was as little as I ever heard."

As the conference broke up Mrs. Hilles spoke earnestly to the Senator and shook her finger at him, as if stressing the point that he must do what he could for the women.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road

Tel. Central 1125

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 1961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

O.V.B.

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Mix it with an equal parts of Whisky and add Tansan.
"One of the best drinks going!"
Gandé, Price Co., Agents

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

WHEN you are interested in RHUBARB and want samples, send Chinese Postal Money Order for $10 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, and he will mail you one bag containing twenty pounds, net, of Rhubarb. Tel. WIDLER-TA TSIEN-LU, Bentley's Code.

Municipal Notification

No. 2789.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920. Amount £750,000.

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

Notice is hereby given that the subscription list for Debentures in this Loan, particulars of which are contained in Municipal Notification No. 2715, will remain open until August 31, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the list on any day prior to that date.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 29, 1920.

31277

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 10, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount overapplied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

31219

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
on
Thursday, the 12th August, 1920,
at 3 p.m.
at the
CHINA MERCHANTS S.N. CO.'S EASTERN WHARF, POOTUNG,
Ex S.S. "Wm. HENRY WEBB"

About 170 TONS WIRE SHORTS

(To be sold in lots to suit Purchasers).

Steam Launch will leave the Customs' Jetty at 2.30 p.m. on the day of sale.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 6th August, 1920.

31333

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
on
Thursday, the 12th August, 1920
at 3 p.m.
at the
CHINA MERCHANTS S.N. CO.'S EASTERN WHARF, POOTUNG,
Ex S.S. "MULPUA"

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BARREL SHOOKS, HEADS, BUNGS, RIVETS., etc.

(damaged by fire and steam)

(To be sold in lots to suit Purchasers).

Steam Launch will leave the Customs' Jetty at 2.30 p.m. on the day of sale.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 6th August, 1920.

31334

Cercle Sportif Francais

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Cercle Sportif Francais held on July 31st, 1920, the Committee has been empowered to open a competition for the plans of the New Club buildings to be erected at the Verdun Gardens.

The competition is now open to all Architects and Engineers of any nationality.

Plans and specifications will be received until the 15th day of November, 1920 inclusive, after which date, the competition will be closed.

Three prizes will be awarded viz:—

Tls. 1,500, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 respectively to the three best designs.

Particulars and conditions of the competition are obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Club.

By order
Dr. E. L. TARTOIS,
Hon. Secretary.

31270

MERCER TOURING CAR FOR SALE

Seven Passenger Car in Excellent Condition. Something Special. Owner Left Shanghai.

J. S. DOLAN

China & Java Export Co.

6 Kiangse Road.

31272

H. WYATT

(Late C. M. Customs)
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
3G Peking Road. Tel. Central 25,
Or 28 Dixwell Road.

31179

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.

Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.
Tel. C. 838

30851

SPECIAL NOTICE

Tsingtau University Preparatory Academy

We take pleasure in announcing the opening of a select educational school for fifty gentlemen's sons, ages 9 to 18 years. Open to young gentlemen of all nationalities.

Professors are all American University Graduates holding A. B. and A.M., degrees. Instruction given in all subjects leading to University entrance. Special training in Commerce—Seamanship—Languages—Physical development and Sports.

For parents who are seeking a school-home where their boys will be thoroughly trained for University this is an ideal institution. Located in a bracing and healthful climate, near the sea, and far enough away from large city centers to promote uninterrupted studies. A place where students receive discipline that makes for character-culture that makes for idealism and physical training that makes for manliness.

Reservations are limited and it will be necessary to apply at once for admission this year.

Write or cable for particulars:—President, Tsingtau Preparatory Academy, c/o American Consul, Tsingtau.

31294

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Receipts issued for Talons for new sheets of coupons for Dividends on Share Warrants to Bearer, dated on or before 7th May, 1920, can now be exchanged at the Offices of the Company at the undernoted address.

R. B. HERBERT,
Acting Local Secretary.
"TRACTION HOUSE"
7, Soochow Road,
Shanghai, August 2, 1920.

31253

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.

Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.
Hours 9—12 2—5
15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
(American Oriental Bank Building)
Third Floor—Take Elevator.

30648

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

31218

CAFÉ PAULISTA

P143, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.

Cakes of all kinds made to order.

GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

Dr. James Yuking,
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

PROF. I. K. SETO.
Turkish Bath
and
Massage establishment
In connection with medical Department, cures rheumatism, nervousness, fat people reduced, also skin, venereal diseases and internal diseases. Room for patients.
15 Nanking Road, Tel. 2768.

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Dingle's New Map of China Is Now Ready . . . . .

In English and Chinese throughout. All styles—roll, folded and in sections. Over 10,000 names. Complete record of productions. Tls. 20 complete

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 3071

NOTICE

Mr. Liu Dan-chee has been appointed compradore of this firm as from August 1st, 1920.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT CO.,
J. S. DOLAN,
Manager.

31331

VANCOUVER LODGE
Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1787
Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.
TERMS MODERATE.

27746

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 736

27310

WE BUY AMERICAN GOODS
WE SELL FAR EASTERN PRODUCTS
We buy American Goods and sell Far Eastern Products on Commission Basis. Discounts allowed and shipments attended to. Correspondence solicited.
KATZ AMERICAN TRADING CO.
305 Broadway, New York.

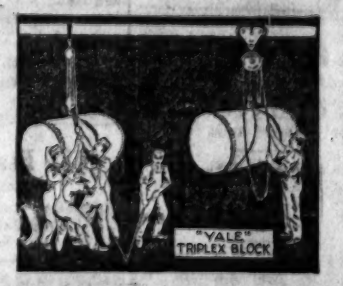
20846

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
The International Correspondence Schools
AND
Technical Supply Company of China
are now located at 83 Szechuen Road
(opposite Hall & Holtz).

30509

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side



with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B, Kiangse Road,
Sole Agents in North China

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 NANKING ROAD
ENTRANCE SZECHUEN ROAD.
ICE CREAM
TO-DAY and EVERY DAY
Telephone Central 1218.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore		Sourabaya
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cebu	Madras	Tavoy
Colombo	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Puket	
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Fcs.

Subscribed Capital . 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta		Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,808,893.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 9 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	Java
Hongkong	Batavia
Peking	Sourabaya
Shanghai	Panama
Tientsin	Colon
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Islands
Barahona	Cebu
Puerto Plata	Manila
San Pedro de Macoris	Straits Settlements
Sanches	Singapore
Santiago	
Santo Domingo	
India	
Bombay	
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, U .S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.

Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINLUSBANK," Shanghai

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,900,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djamber	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiuklang & Klangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, 'BANKASIA"
Shanghai Telephone Central 1825.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $5,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,620,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Exceptional Facilities Offered to STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

Foreign Exchange
Travelers' Cheques
Gold Currency Deposits
Drafts on Foreign Countries

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital.....$1,000,000.00
Deposits.....$8,500,000.00

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 3, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	14-20
Pork	"	24-30
Veal	"	22-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	10-15
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-24
Pomfret	"	18-30
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Solee	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	40-60
Hare	"	none
Eggs	per doz.	13-20
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-60
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	each	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	2-3
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	2-3
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artickokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	2-3
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	20-24
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per lb.	$1.60-$2.00
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	"	$5.25
Flour, Shanghai	"	$5.00
Rice	200 lb.	$14.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$1.65-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

88 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $1,000,000
Paid up Capital 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 500,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—18 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHIBBA,
Acting Manager.

Countess Of Dudley Drowns, Swimming

Daughter Of Failed Banker, She Sold Hats—Then Wed And Left The Wealthy Earl

London, June 27.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Galway, Ireland, says that the Countess of Dudley one of the most popular of Irish viceriens while at Phoenix Park from 1902 to 1905, was drowned under tragic circumstances at Screebe Lodge, Rosmuck, Connemara, last evening. She arrived yesterday morning at Screebe Lodge which was purchased by her husband during his vicerovalty and lies at the apex of Camus Bay, a rockbound inlet of the Atlantic.

The Countess was passionately fond of swimming and summoned her maid after lunch to accompany her for a bath. She entered the water with zest and struck out vigorously.

Soon, however, she was noticed to be in difficulties and, collapsing in the sight of the horrified attendant, who was powerless to help, she sank. The body was recovered within half an hour from the time Lady Dudley had entered the water.

News of the tragedy was received along the west coast with painful shock, for the Countess was beloved by rich and poor.

SHE AND SISTER SOLD HATS

New York, June 28.—Before her marriage to the Earl of Dudley the Countess was Miss Rachel Gurney, daughter of a famous old Quaker family. Her mother, a banker, failed and bankrupted himself by paying his creditors in full.

His daughters became saleswomen in a fashionable West End hat shop. Rachel, who was a beautiful girl, was taken up later by the Duchess of Bedford, a distant relative, who introduced her to society. Her marriage to Lord Dudley was one of the events of a London season.

Dudley is one of the richest of English peers. He is the oldest brother of John Herbert Ward who married a daughter of Whitelaw Reid. He has been Viceroy of Ireland and Governor General of Australia.

In 1911 while the Dudleys were in Australia they separated, because, it was said, of the Earl's attentions to a married woman in Government House circles. They have remained apart ever since. They had seven children.

Baby Hangs From Window High In Air

Breathless Crowd Watches Peril Of Three-Year-Old Till Police Rescue Him

New York, June 27.—Mrs. Catherine Flaherty who lives on the top floor of a four-story-apartment house, No. 758 Eighth Avenue, missed four of her seven children when she got home late yesterday afternoon. Leaving the other three, Eugene, four; Robert, three, and Virginia, 10 months, locked in the apartment Mrs. Flaherty went to search for the others.

No sooner had she left them Robert climbed out on the window sill. When he was first noticed by a man in the street he was hanging to the sill by his hands. A large crowd gathered and watched breathlessly, waiting for the boy to drop and afraid to shout to him. Patrolmen Edward Hottendorf and John Hickey, of the West 47th Street Station, ran up stairs, broke through the door and pulled him back to safety.

When Mrs. Flaherty returned with her missing four she found the other three gone. A Flaherty family reunion followed when she gathered her entire flock together at the West 47th Street police station.

CURE SARCOMA CANCER?

Electric Needle Said to Have Been Used Successfully

Philadelphia, June 27.—Sarcoma cancer apparently has been cured by treatment with an electric needle, physicians at the Women's Homeopathic Hospital announced today. The patient was Henry Ayres, seven years old, of Carney's Point N. J. The boy was brought to the hospital May 23 with cancerous growth behind the right eye. The eye was removed and treatment was begun with the electric needle.

"The treatment is known as electro coagulation," said Dr. Robert Kropp. "We applied the needle to all surrounding tissues, sealed the blood vessels and apparently have prevented the spread of the sarcoma cells which cause the disease to be carried from one part of the body to the other.

"As far as we know this is the first time the electric needle has been used in treating cancer. It is apparently a success and we expect to discharge the boy within a few days as cured."

BRITISH LIKE U. S. FILMS

Of Those Shown in United Kingdom, 75 Percent Are American

Seventy-five percent of the films used in the playhouses of the United Kingdom are of American production. In 1919 Great Britain imported 81,014,097 linear feet, at a value of $4,952,660 from the United States, against 44,066,425 in 1918, valued at $2,321,525.

The motion picture industry, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, looks back on the year 1919 as one of great uneasiness, despite the fact that the business as a whole enormously increased in prestige with the public, Preliament and press, says a report to the Bureau of Commerce, from its representative in London.

"The producing and manufacturing industry made greater strides, no doubt, than any other section of trade, and great efforts have been made to create producing organisations that would supply the British market with British films," continues the report.

"A number of British films have found their way to the United States and American theaters are beginning to open their doors to British films. The British manufactures' most serious trouble at present is that British-made films command, on an average, double the price of American and foreign films. Several American film producers have decided to establish studios in England and manufacture in this market. These studios will be in full working order in the course of the present year.

"As to theaters themselves there was no possibility of building new picture houses during the war or increasing the seating capacity of those in existence. At present every effort is being made to construct theaters, among them some planned to accommodate from three to four thousand persons. It is still difficult, however, to obtain building material, as the Government gives preference to dwellings. It is said that the total number of operatives in the building trade does not exceed 700,000, as against 820,000 in 1911.

"Within the last year three members of Parliament have been elected who are in the cinema industry, and there are perhaps half a dozen members who are interested in this branch of trade. Among the subjects which these Parliamentary representatives have under consideration are reforms in the cinematograph act, incidents of taxation in regard to entertainments of new cinemas.

"Export trade generally has improved now that many markets of the world have become free. In 1919 the exports of British-made films aggregated 30,824,670 linear feet, valued at $1,669,520, contrasted with 8,209,257 feet, valued at $560,195, in 1918, and 6,471,215 feet, valued at $454,730, in 1917. Scandinavia, Holland, Egypt and the Far Eastern countries are making inquiries for British films, but the development of this business is checked owing to the lower cost of French, Italian and German productions."

AMUSEMENTS

THE DEL MONTE

Café and Ball Room

formerly

The Alhambra,

452 Siccawei Road.

Commencing Monday, 9th

FOR FIVE NIGHTS

Le Roy

Parisienne Dancer & Soubrette.

Don't miss seeing this charming and versatile artiste.

Showing: 11 p.m., 12 p.m., 1 a.m.

Miss Le Roy has appeared in Nanking, Peking and Tientsin, and has made a tremendous hit. She has been on a world tour, and came here from a most successful tour in Java, Singapore and F.M.S.

Miss Le Roy had the honor of performing before H. M. King George V, on the occasion of the Great Delhi Durbar in 1911.

Come Tonight

Come Every Night

Dance where it is cool

TEA DANSANT

Each Sunday beginning at 4 o'clock

Don't miss spending a Sunday afternoon with us

SPECIAL DINNER

This Sunday at $2.50 per person—also a la carte

Party and Banquet Rooms

R. L. ELLIS, Manager.

Catering to Refined Patronage only

Phone West 115

Amusements

An Attractive Programme!

A Festival of Fun!

OPEN AIR CINEMA

St. GEORGE'S

Sunday, August 8th

THE ONE AND ONLY

Charles Chaplin

in his Fourth Million Dollar Comedy

"A DAY'S PLEASURE"

"A DAY'S PLEASURE" is perfect "MIXTURE," so you can check your carburetor at the box office.

Poor Charlie in his car is a "SHOW FER" everybody

YOU'LL SAY SO!

This one will make your risibilities hit on all twelve.

Don't overlook this opportunity to make the glooms "TAKE THE DUST."

Come on Down for a real Day's

PLEASURE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

FOR TONIGHT ONLY

August 8th

Showing

"HUNTING KANGAROOS"

By Burton Holmes

HAROLD LOCKWOOD

and

MAY ALLISON

in

"THE COME-BACK"

Five Part Comedy Drama A Metro Wonderplay

and

"SHERIFF NELL'S TUSSLE"

A MACK SENNETT Paramount Comedy in Two Parts

Towa Cinema

No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME

for

Sunday, 8th August

"The Smashing Barriers"

Ep. 3. The Tree Hut of Torture

Ep. 4 The Deed of a Devil

in 4 Parts

Japanese Drama

GISHIDEN AKAGAKIGENZO

in 3 Parts

and

ONE COMEDY

The Trocadero

14 Astor Road

Cool • Clean • Comfortable

"Cool" doesn't express it—it's the *Coolest* Café in town Good things to eat and drink.

Yours for Service,

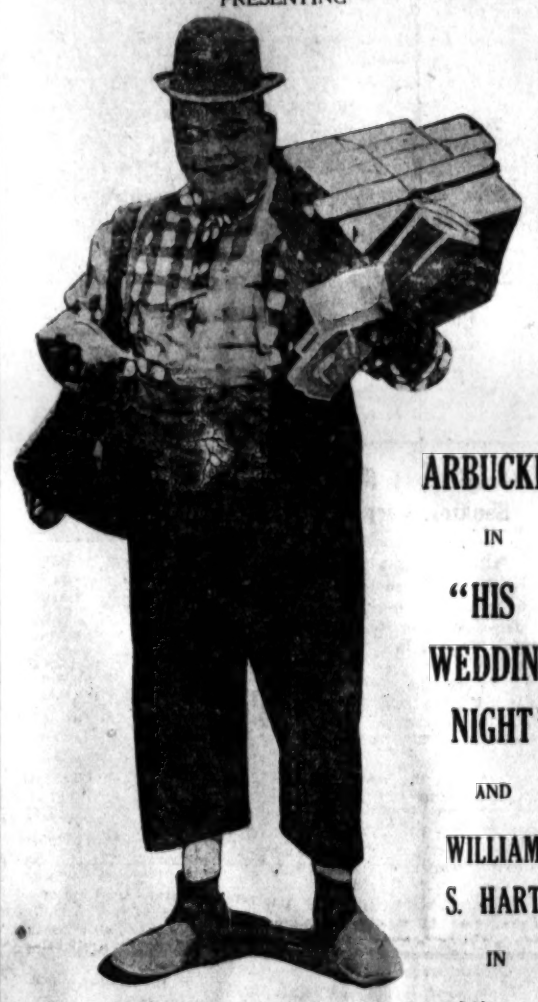
Phone: North 1664 *"JACK RAYNES"*

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme for August 8th

PRESENTING



FATTY ARBUCKLE

IN

"HIS WEDDING NIGHT"

AND

WILLIAM S. HART

IN

"THE DESERT MAN"

MATINEE: Sunday

"THE DESERT MAN"

AND

"THE RED GLOVE"

At the **ISIS** Theatre De Luxe

Monday to Thursday, August 9th to 12th

PATHE PRESENTS

The Serial Queen Supreme

RUTH ROLAND

in

"THE ADVENTURE OF RUTH"

15 Episodes of Thrill and Daring 15

Episode 7.

"THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER"

Episode 8.

"HAREM MODEL"

A Serial Jammed with Big Moments that Leave You Hanging in the Air—Full of Romantic Adventure—Peppy Action and High Heart Interest.

RUTH ROLAND'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

Also Showing Luke's Best Comedy.

Matinee Today 3 p.m. "THE ADVENTURE OF RUTH" Episodes 5 and 6

Tonight MITCHELL LEWIS in "FAITH OF THE STRONG" A fascinating drama in 6 parts

AT THE **APOLLO** THEATRE MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,

August 9th, 10th and 11th

IVAN ABRAMSON presents

PAULA SHAY EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

SUPPORTED BY AN ALL STAR CAST

in

"FORBIDDEN FRUIT"

A REMARKABLE TENSE FILM PLAY

"Sin should touch the man, as shame the woman."

"She has given all, must she lose all?"

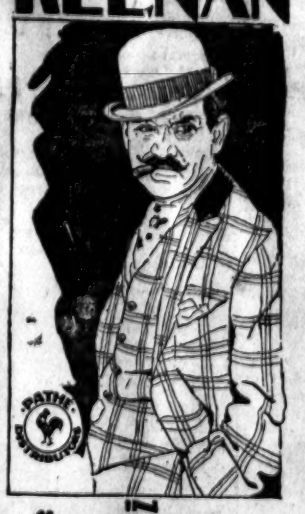
The title alone tells the story.

It's one of the most human and appealing stories of splendid heart interesties.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th

"AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR."

FRANK KEENAN



IN

"GATES OF BRASS"

The title is symbolic. Behind the gates of brass in the life of every evil-doer there stands an avenging Nemesis, waiting with sword upraised to mete out justice. J. Hatfield Blake, who amassed a fortune by sharp practice and crooked real estate promotion, overlooked his Nemesis—but there was no escape from the inevitable.

SEE the metamorphosis of plain "Jim Blake," fair-ground "Shell-game" expert, to "J. Hathfield Blake, Esquire," financier. It's wonderful.

MONEY IS POOR COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF HONOR AND RESPECT

"Gates of Brass!" What a world of imagination is conjured up by the recollection of this wonderful sentence:—"Some there be that sit in darkness, their hearts bound in iron and their souls in prison behind gates of brass!"

This is the theme upon which Mrs. Kate Corbaley builded when she wrote the five-act drama, "Gates of Brass" especially for that veteran character actor, Mr. Frank Keenan. Although the quotation reads almost like the text of a sermon, yet the dramatist has founded thereon a powerfully compelling story of modern life.

"Gates of Brass" is a real play, splendidly enacted and with a whale of a moral!

"GATES OF BRASS" IS A BIG KEENAN TRIUMPH

TO-DAY MATINEE at 3 p.m.

"RESPECTABLE BY PROXY"

A BLACTON PRODUCTION TOLD IN 6 PARTS AND "SNUBS" COMEDY

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

MADGE KENNEDY

and

TOM MOORE

in

"THE DANGER GAME"

5 PARTS

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Sunday, August 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kweilee, Capt. J. Bannett, will leave on Monday, August 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waishing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French French Bund on Tuesday, August 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIDE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel.. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, August 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli, Captain ———— will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Te. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Sheel, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 9, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, August 10, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passafe apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 10. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Feiching Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 10. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 10. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. C. W. Puckett will leave from the French Bund direct for the abovt ports on Thursday, Aug. 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 14 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer Tungwah, Capt. Newbery, will leave on Sunday morning, August 8. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer Shinyue, Capt. Puchert, will be despatched from Shanghai for above port on Monday, Aug. 9. The tender conveying passengers and mail on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. the sailing day. For Freight or Pasage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kaiping, on August 10 in the morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Haintah, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 10. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 10. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Changchow, Captain B. Partridge, will leave on Wednesday, August 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shansi, Captain R. Lewis, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Capt. Wm McDonald will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, Aug. 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401,

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 8	—	New York	Muroran Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 12	—	Baltimore	Greenland	Am.	S. & Dix.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 20	—	Boston & N. York	Benoni	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 24	—	Boston & N. York	Cape May	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 25	—	Seattle etc	†Hashima Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 26	—	Portland, etc.	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 1	—	Vancouver	M S Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 3	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T K K
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 14	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 16	—	Seattle etc.	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 25	—	Vancouver	E of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 15	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 10	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	—	Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 20	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 8	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 9	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
Aug. 9	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Havre & Liverpool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S
Aug. 10	—	London, etc.	West Campgaw	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	London, etc.	†Kaiyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Swed.	E. A. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Liverpool	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 17	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 22	—	London, etc.	†Shidzuoka M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Trieste, etc.	†Innsbruck	Ital.	D. & Co.
Aug. 23	—	London, etc.	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	London, etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, etc	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 9	—	London, etc.	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Easterling	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 23	—	Trieste, etc.	†Hungaria	Ital.	D. & Co.
Sep. 30	—	Liverpool, etc.	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 28	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 8	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J M & Co.
Aug. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Han Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N.Co.
Aug. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 10	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 10	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	3.30	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Amoy & Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	7.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 13	—	Manila Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 14	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Takao, Keelung	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 26	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 8	—	Newchwang	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 9	D.L.	Tsingtau	Tungshing	Br	J M & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Jap.	K. M. A.
Aug. 10	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T.	Kingsing	Br	J M & Co
Aug. 10	7.00*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Aug. 10	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Haintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Tientsin	Hs'nchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 11	D.L.	Tientsin, N'chwang	Changchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 11	D.L.	Antung	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang
Aug. 14	D.L.	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T.	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 10	D.L.	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co
Aug. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chihli	Br	B. & S.
Aug. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

†CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
5h. 25m.	4ft. 11in	5h. 55m.	6ft. 11in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
4	24	4	54

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
11 11	1 5 p.m.	5h. 20m.	6h. 57m.	4h. 35m.	7h. 36m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For August 29.71in.
754.90mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails August 9th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails August 11th, midnight.
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails August 13th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails August 10th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails August 14, 10 am.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....sails August 17th, 2 p.m.
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" .....sails August 10th, direct.
S.S. "SINKIANG" .....(via Amoy) August 12th.
S.S. "CHENAN" .....(via Swatow) August 14th.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails August 14th.
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

CP OS
Canada - United States - Europe
Through Tickets Issued
Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned
Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold
There is no better way to carry your funds than in Dominion Express Traveler's Cheques. They are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100 and $200, and show on the face of each the amount you will receive in foreign money. They identify you against loss and are accepted by Express Agents, Banks, Railway Companies, and Hotels, throughout the world.
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Monteagle	Aug. 16	*Emp. of Russia	Aug. 18
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 28	†Emp. of Japan	Sept. 5
Emp. of Japan	Sept. 17	*Emp. of Asia	Sept. 1[illegible]
Emp. of Asia	Sept. 25	†Monteagle	Oct. 6

*Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

Freight Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181.
Passenger Office
Palace Hotel
19 The Bund
Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 182
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "COAXET" .....Aug. 15
FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "ELDRIDGE" .....Aug. 10
FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
S.S. "COAXET" .....Aug. 15
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, Manager.
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
63 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia	Sept. 18
S.S. Colombia	Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela	Oct. 16

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	July 15	Aug. 9
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 16
EIKRIDGE	Aug. 1	Aug. 23

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EASTERN GLADE .... Aug. 26
PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	Aug. 15
SHINYO MARU	Sept. 2
KOREA	Oct. 2

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	Aug. 21
SIBERIA MARU	Sept. 30

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PILSNA" about Aug. 5
S.S. "INNSBRUCK" about Aug. 23
S.S. "HUNGARIA" about Sept. 23
*Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Union Building. AGENTS Telephone C. 1698

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons)	Aug. 28
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons)	Aug. 31
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons)	Sept. 27

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE"	Aug. 19
S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 16

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 22
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DURBAN MARU		Capt. E. Takahashi,	Aug 9

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. E. Doki,	Aug. 16

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 25
TOYOHASHI MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 28
FUSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 16

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TOYAMA MARU ..:	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuharu,	Aug. 20

KOBE TO NEW YORK Via Panama.

MOURORAN MARU		Capt. K. Yamada,	Aug. 18

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Aug. 10
KOKURA MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Aug. 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Aug. 20

FOR KOBE

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Aug. 17

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 11
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Shinohara,	July 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Aug. 18
CHIKUGO MARU	6,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 19

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

and

NEW YORK SERVICE

Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL

S.S. "WEST MAHOMET" Sept. 13 S.S. "EASTERN ADMIRAL" Nov.

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM

S.S. "WEST CAMPGAW" Aug. 10 | S.S. "EASTERN PLANET" Oct. —
S.S. "EASTERLING" ....Sept. 10 | S.S. "EASTERN CLOUD" Nov. —

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "CAPE MAY" .....Aug. 24 S.S. "ELDENA" .....Oct. —
S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET" ..Nov. —

FOR MANILA AND JAVA PORTS

S.S. "WEST CARNIFAX" Aug. 7

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
West Isont	Aug. 12	West Ivist	Aug. 17
West Ivist	Aug. 15	West Isont	Sep. 3
Deuel†	Aug. 27		
Brave Coeur*	Sep. 3		

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Greenland	Aug. 8	Greenland	Aug. 12
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28		
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. I. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P & O B I	Aug. 5	Bee	Br. gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
F N B	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
B N B	July 4	Kinaba	Br. gun-boat
2 C	July 23	Lea	Am. destroyer
O.D.W.	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
Y. P. D.	July 25	Monocacy	Am. gunboat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Aug. 6	Suma	Jap. gun-boat
E. E. W.	July 27	Sumida	Jap. gunboat
S P.	Aug. 6	Villalobor	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "LAHORE"	August 9th
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 20th
*S.S. "PLASSY"	August 23rd
S.S. "JEYPORE"	September 3rd
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.

*Also calls at Bombay

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA" August 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA"	August 16th
S.S. "JAPAN"	September 2nd

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN" August 17th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

S.S. "WEST KEATS" sailing abovt Aug. 26

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	Y. Somekawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

HONOLULU MARU	15,000	K. Hirano,	Sept. 14	Sept. 16

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU ...	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 28	Aug. 30

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 8	Aug. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Aug. 16	Aug. 18

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Keelung and Takao)

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	T. Fuchigami,	Aug. 15	Aug. 17

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	—	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	12	— Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May	20	— Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	30	— Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June	16	— Liverpool, etc.	Peking	Br.	B. & S
June	22	—	Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June	24	— Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	25	—	Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
July	4	— Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July	10	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	12	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
July	17	— New York	Keketticut	Am.	Adl. Line
July	18	—	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July	19	—	Friesland	Dut.	
July	21	— Japan	West Raritan	Am.	C. Bros.
July	23	— Tientsin, etc.	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	23	— Hankow, etc.	Changsa	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July	24	—	West Carnifax	Am.	Adl. Line
July	26	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
July	26	— Hankow	Annam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
July	27	— Hankow, etc.	Kwangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July	27	—	Anlan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
July	29	— Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	B. & S. Co.
July	29	— Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July	30	— New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
July	30	— San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug.	1	— Japan	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	2	— Tientsin	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug.	2	—	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug.	2	— New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Aug.	3	— Ichang, etc.	Loongmow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	4	—	Taigen Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Aug.	4	— Japan	Shinan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug.	5	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. Co
Aug.	5	—	Kybfela		
Aug.	5	— Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang
Aug.	5	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Aug.	5	— Hongkong	M. S. Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug.	6	— Japan	Sapporo M. 5	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug.	6	— New York	Mercer	Am.	A. Line
Aug.	6	— Japan	Tamaye Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	6	— Tsingtau	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	6	— Seattle	Panaa	Am.	
Aug.	6	— Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod & Co.
Aug.	6	— Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Aug.	6	— Tientsin	Kiangtsin	Br.	W. & Co.
Aug.	6	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug.	6	— Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug.	6	—	Imaly		
Aug.	6	— Japan	Tairyu Maru	Jap.	S. & Co.
Aug.	7	— Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug.	7	— Japan	Mifuku Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Portland, Or.	W. Hesseltine	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug.	7	— Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	7	— Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Tsengtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Tientsin, etc.	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.

Departures

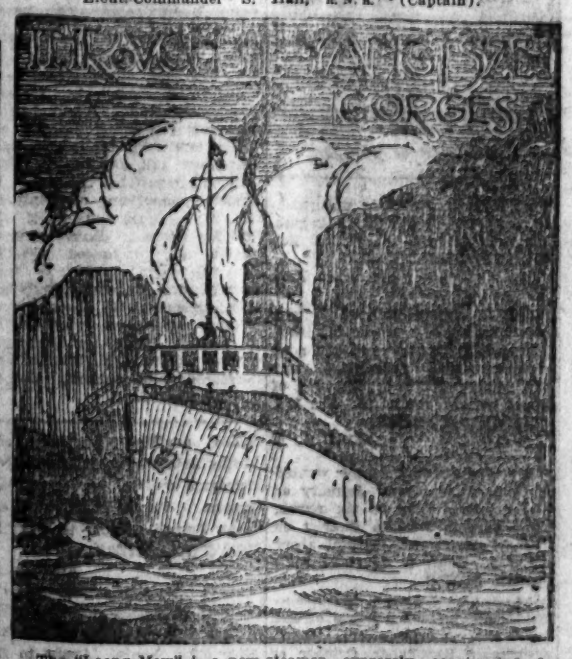
Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	6	— Moji	Aizawa Maru	Jap.	M. Co.
Aug.	6	— Chefoo, Tientsin	Hwahkuei	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Yobyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7	— Kiuklang	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	7	— Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	7	— Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Tientsin, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Tsingtau	Yokishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Aug.	7	— Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7	— San Francisco	Great Northern	Am.	
Aug.	7	— Ningpo, Pootoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Aug.	6	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug.	6	— Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Aug.	6	—	Imaly	
Aug.	6	— Japan	Tairyu Maru	Jap. S. & Co.
Aug.	7	— Ningpo	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Aug.	7	— Pukow	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Aug.	7	— Japan	Mifuku Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Aug.	7	— Portland, Or.	W. Hesseltine	Am. C. P. Co.
Aug.	7	— Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug.	7	— Swatow	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Tsengtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co
Aug.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	7	— Tientsin, etc.	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S S. S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R.N.R. (Captain).



The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

Vessels Due

Africa Maru,	*Tacoma*	....Aug.	8
Andre Lebon,	*Marseilles*	..Aug.	8
Chungking,	*Hankow*	....Aug.	16
Chenan,	*Tsingtau*	.....Aug.	12
Chihli,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	8
E. of Russia,	*Vancouver*	.Aug.	13
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	.....Aug.	11
Greenland,	*Baltimore*	...Aug.	8
Hsinfung,	*Ningpo*	.....Aug.	10
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	....Aug.	8
Hsinchi,	*Foochow*	.....Aug.	10
Hsinming,	*Tientsin*	....Aug.	12
Hsintah,	*Tientsin*	.....Aug.	8
Hwahta,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	9
Irene,	*Tientsin*	.....Aug.	10
Japan,	*Calcutta*	.....Aug.	14
Jeypore,	*London*	.....Aug.	8
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	13
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	14
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	10
Kobe Maru,	*Dairen*	.....Aug.	13
Kokura Maru,	*Japan*	....Aug.	10
Kumano Maru,	*Japan*	....Aug.	8
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	11
Kwongsang,	*Hongkong*	..Aug.	9
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	15
Monfengle,	*Hongkong*	....Aug.	16
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	12
Nanking,	*S. Francisco*	..Aug.	9
Plassy,	*London*	.....Aug.	13
Rhesus,	*Liverpool*	..... Aug.	12
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	....Aug.	9
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	.....Aug.	16
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	....Aug.	9
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	.....Aug.	8
Shantung,	*Hongkong*	....Aug.	14
Shengking,	*Hankow*	....Aug.	14
Tean,	*Hongkong*	.....Aug.	12
Tatung,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	15
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	12
Tenyo Maru,	*Hongkong*	..Aug.	15
Venezuela,	*Hongkong*	....Aug.	14
Waishing,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	8
West Ivis,	*Seattle*	.....Aug.	15
West Isoh,	*Seattle*	.....Aug.	12
Woosung,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	13
Wosang,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	9
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	.....Aug.	9
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	....Aug.	11
Yushun,	*Tientsin*	.....Aug.	9
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	....Aug.	15

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Western Cross	July	2
Sylvan Arrow	July	5
Hyreania	July	12
Korea Maru	July	18
Satanta	July	18
China	July	25
Salina	Aug.	5
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	July	7
Arizona Maru	July	20
Manila Maru	July	27
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	July	12
Tajima Maru	July	13
For Portland		
West Nomentum	July	24
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	July	6
Mattawa	July	10
Empress of Japan	July	23
Empress of Asia	July	31
For New York		
Deucalion	July	8
Grace Dollar	July	18
Amazon Maru .A....	July	19
Javary	July	22
Justin	July	2
City of Oran	July	2
Altai Maru	July	2
Lisbon Maru	Aug.	4
For London etc.		
Elpenor	July	1
Kamo Maru	July	9
Himalaya Maru	July	16
Kathlambe	July	17
Cardiganshire	July	18
Devanha	July	26
Pyrrhus	July	27
Ivo Maru	July	28
Glengyle	July	31
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	6
For Liverpool		
Orestes	July	14
Knight Templar	July	17
Awa Maru	July	19
Tokushima Maru	July	21
Demodocus	July	22
For Copenhagen		
Bellflower	July	25
For Hamburg		
Tsushima Maru	July	9
For Trieste		
Persia	July	21
Pilsna	Aug.	5
For Calcutta		
Torilla	July	12
Poleric	Aug.	1
Takada	Aug.	3
For Bombay		
Dilwara	July	13
For Java		
Mellon	July	17
Tjiliwong	Aug.	7

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the L. V. Lang s.s. Shinyue will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, August 10, 1920

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dunera will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, August 17, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Shipping Items

The M.M. s.s. Amazone will sail for Marseilles via Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Tuesday, August 17. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock the same morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Jeypore, from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera arrived in Shanghai from Bombay and ports Thursday morning and will sail for same ports on Tuesday, August 10. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on the sailing day.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Tientsin for Chefoo and Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen at 7 a.m. Tuesday. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru is expected to leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is due at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of July 3, left Hongkong at 10 o'clock Thursday night and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon and will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 5 o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due at N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos which sailed from Shanghai on June 25 arrived at Marseilles on August 4.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of July 15, left Colombo on Tuesday, August 3, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, August 21.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking, from San Francisco and Honolulu, left Yokohama on Thursday morning and is due to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf early tomorrow morning. The Nanking brings 430 sacks of mail, 46 passengers, 1,066 tons of general cargo and 1,060 packages of treasure for this port and will be despatched for Hongkong direct on Wednesday.

Siccawei Weather Reports

6.—The barometric maximum covers the Philippines. The typhoon disappears, S of the Kuriles, leaving an area of low pressures all over Japan. A low center still appears to be deepening between Guam and Formosa. Monsoon along the Chinese coast, fresh in the S, light in the N. Oppressive heat once more: the daily mean has been above 85° Fahr. for nine consecutive days now.

7.—Cloudy but fine morning. The pressure continues slowly to rise but is still inferior to the average. Light breeze of SSE monsoon.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

IN SALESROOM

On Wednesday next, August 11th

Superior Furniture and Sundries at 10 a.m.

In the United States Court for China

Sarah Rothstein, Plaintiff, vs. Isadore Rothstein, Defendant.

Cause No. 1053
Civil No. 369
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed July 16, 1920
James P. Connolly Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant

ISADORE ROTHSTEIN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30919

New Thought Center: Sunday Meetings at 6 p.m. Metaphysical teachings and treatments daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited. 522 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 411.

31028

"DAISY" BRAND
FRESH BUTTER

CORN BRAND
HAMS AND BACON

"IXL" JAMS
FINEST TASMANIAN

"LACTOGEN"
INFANT & INVALID FOOD

Geddes & Co.
Limited,
Agents
5 Peking Road Tel. 346

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

JUST ARRIVED

Foster's
"BUGLE BRAND"
Bass Ale
Pints and Splits

Stock limited. Place your order early.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Telephone C. 2021

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 949.

Regulations concerning the storage of Chlorate of Potash and Phosphorus on the Pootung side of the Harbour.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs has issued a proclamation to the effect that the storage of chlorate of potash and phosphorus on the Pootung side of the Harbour is prohibited from the 1st January, 1921 unless the godowns have been specially licenced by the Customs for storing such commodities.

The conditions under which such licences will be issued are as follows:

CHLORATE OF POTASH

1.—That the licence be not transferable.

2.—That the godown be fireproof or 75 feet away from any other building.

3.—That the position of the godown has been approved by the Customs Authorities.

4.—That the chlorate of potash be packed in metal packages or in metal-lined airtight packages of sufficient strength to prevent any of their contents escaping when subject to rough usage, and that such packages be clearly marked "Chlorate of Potash" "Dangerous" in 2" red letters in English and Chinese; that no package be opened in the godown.

5.—That no other material be stored in the same godown.

6.—That the maximum quantity stored in the godown does not exceed 50 tons.

PHOSPHORUS.

1.—That the licence be not transferable.

2.—That the godown be fireproof, or 75 feet away from any other building.

3.—That the position of the godown has been approved by the Customs Authorities.

4.—That the phosphorus be packed in water in airtight and rustproof containers, stowed in substantial cases.

5.—That the maximum quantity stored in the godown does not exceed 2 tons.

6.—That a liberal supply of sand be kept handy near the godown.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 5th August, 1920.
31352

China Lace Guild
96 Szechuen Road

Filet, Irish, Venetian Point Lace and Embroidery manufacture and export

31346

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 950.

NOTICE is hereby given that, acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, I have today handed over temporary charge of the Shanghai Customs to Mr. G. C. F. Holland, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

A. L. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 7th August, 1920.
31352

Consulado Geral de Portugal em Shanghai

ANUNCIO

Por Este Tribunal Consular

Por este Tribunal Consular e Juizo dos orfaos correm editos de sessenta dias a contar da data da segunda publicacao deste anuncio citando os herdeiros, credores e mais interessados para virem assistir querendo ao inventario que foi comecado da heranca aberta por obito de Celidonio Clemente dos Remedios morador que foi em Boone road No. 41 desta cidade de que e inventariante e cabeca de casal Leonor Maria d'Almeida Remedios e deduzirem os seus direitos no mesmo praso, sem prejuizo do andamento do processo.

Tribunal Consular de Portugal em Shanghai, 6 de Agosto de 1920.

ANTONIO MARIA DA SILVA,
Vice Consul Gerente.

31336

LADY PHYSICIAN
S. M. EVSEROW, M. D.
Specialist in internal and women's diseases.
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6
16 East Seward Road Corner Chaoufoong Road. 31174

Public Stenographer
Astor House Hotel
31326

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished house or flat, end of August, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
31340 A. 8

WANTED, immediately or September, furnished or unfurnished house, four rooms or more, no children, care guaranteed, any one letting house or knowing of same, please reply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.
31341 A. 12

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, furnished house or flat, for six months or longer. Occupancy September, October or November, earliest date preferred. Lessee can furnish references and guarantee that proper care will be taken of furniture and fixtures. In reply state complete address, monthly rental and period available. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.
31328 A. 10

WANTED by young American couple anytime before November 1st, complete and well-furnished house or apartment in western district or French concession. Six or twelve months lease. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.
31312 A. 8

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

FOR HIRE

Calculating Machines
Adding-Listing "
Typewriters:

Underwoods
Remingtons
L. C. Smiths
Royals

Repairs A Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add. Hackbauck
12 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

HIGH qualified Russian lady, having finished the conservatory of Petrograd desires to give piano lessons. Terms moderate can speak French. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.
31347 A. 11

YOUNG gentleman wants English lessons by experienced teacher, after office hours. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.
31324 A. 11

EXCHANGE AND MART

AN exceptionally beautiful toned Bluthner grand piano for sale. Expressly made for this climate and only used in concerts since imported. Rare chance to music lovers. For particulars please call Central 4718 at between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET on Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course, three large and two small rooms, ground and first floor. Suitable for offices or store. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.
31330 A. 10

TO LET, nice room, central District, suitable for office or lodging. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.
31273

TO LET, in Central district, suite of offices. Can be taken in whole or in part. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.
31298

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
31220

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room and board by an American bachelor, in a bachelor Mess or private family, with modern bath, etc. Preferably in French town or western district. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.
31354 A. 11

AMERICAN, single, wants room with bath, or small flat, central district. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.
31342 A. 8

FURNISHED or unfurnished 5 or 6 room house or flat. Western District lease one to five years. Mr. K. E. Graham, Standard Oil Co. of New York.
31302 A. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY qualified engineer with large practical experience, having been in charge of a garage and repaired more than 2,000 machines; could look after a mechanical department of an automobile enterprise. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.
31347 A. 11

WANTED, Chinese accountant, with ten years experience, all-round knowledge, A.1. testimonials and guarantee for satisfaction. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.
31301

JOURNALIST of wide experience desires appointment in editorial capacity. Formerly occupied editorial chair of two important overseas daily newspapers. Has only superficial knowledge of Far East; therefore willing to accept subordinate position in anticipation of advancement. Good worker. Has "done his bit" through three campaigns. Particulars apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.
31327 A. 8

EXPERIENCED accountant, neutral, open for engagement. A.1. local and Allied references. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.
31332 A. 10

EXPERIENCED CHINESE GENTLEMAN with good knowledge of English, competent translator and with good business connections, well recommended, Seeks position of trust with reliable business house. Address to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.
31276 A. 12

SITUATION wanted by hides and skin expert, long experience in Northern and Southern ports. A.1. references; outports no objection. Please apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
31031 A. 7

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOOD SALARIES paid to Mechanical Draftsmen. Demand always exceeds supply. In your own home you can qualify for good position. We also teach Ship Drafting, Metal Pattern Drafting, Structural Drafting, Illustrating, etc. Ask for catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED, a thoroughly reliable import and export compradore for a British-American firm already established. Please reply immediately, to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.
31350 A. 12

WANTED by an American Company, experienced stenographer for secretarial work. In reply state previous experience and salary desired. Address to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.
31337 A. 10

AN important Shanghai undertaking operating some 30 motor vehicles (gasoline and electric) requires a first class service man to take charge of the maintenance and repair of their transportation plant. A good salary will be paid to a suitable man. Applications giving full details of experience will be treated in confidence, and should be addressed to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.
31329 A. 10

WANTED a person thoroughly familiar with handling import documents, drafts, acceptances, etc. Knowledge of bookkeeping and general office routine necessary. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.
31310 A. 8

WANTED, intelligent Chinese bookkeeper, must be a Christian and a good penman. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, age and salary expected, to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
31309 A. 8

WANTED, by large American Company in confidential capacity lady stenographer. Must be efficient stenographer and possess initiative. Salary governed according to ability. Applications treated in strictest confidence. J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., 10 Kiangse Road.
31284 A. 10

LONG established American firm requires stenographer, young man or lady, must be efficient. Give age and particulars to American Post Office Box 734.
31240

WANTED, American woman with college or normal training, to teach English in mission boys' school. E. H. Cressy, 38 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
31223

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board-Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board (facing south) for immediate occupation, large well furnished room with verandah, and private modern bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED rooms to let with board in private family, hot and cold water, near trams. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.
31348 A. 11

TO LET with good board and attendance, one cool airy single bedroom, central, near Bund. Immediate occupation $90. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.
31349 A. 8

IN private villa, well-furnished comfortable flat free, adapted for two persons. Every convenience. Select private home. Board served in apartment. Moderate terms, garden, garage., 47 Weihaiwei Road.
31351 A. 8

TO LET, one small furnished room with board. Suitable for one bachelor or young lady. Apply to 5 Young Allen Terrace.
31345 A. 11

TO LET, unfurnished flat consisting of two medium sized and two small rooms, Carter Road district. Cheap rental to suitable party. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
31344 A. 8

ONE or two rooms furnished in private family with private bath and breakfast. On Avenue Joffre. Americans preferred. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.
31321 A. 8

NICELY furnished rooms with board, verandah and bathroom, near French Park, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.
M. G.

TO LET, with board, a well-furnished suite of two large and one small rooms, with private bath-room and verandah facing south. Tennis. Garage. Telephone West 1450.

TO LET, one large room with attached bath, suitable for married couple. Address Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, Bubbling Well District large finely furnished front-room facing south. Private verandah. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
31257

JESSFIELD Hotel, three large front rooms, well-furnished, with or without board. Telephone West 1919, 136 Jessfield Road.
31318 A. 13

LARGE furnished room, full board, hot and cold water, verandah, telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
31317 A. 8

FOR RENT, unfurnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette and bath, western district, on tram line. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.
31323 A. 10

FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board. Apply 27 Quinsan Road.
31313 A. 8

FLAT consisting of two rooms, bathroom and large verandah, vacant July 20th, facing South-East. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Phone: North 482.

TO LET: Several rooms with verandahs and bathrooms attached, in private boarding house, in western district. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.
31274 A. 8

HOUSES TO LET

AMERICAN gentleman desires to share with married couple or two bachelors, from August 15th to November 15th, well-furnished, comfortable, five-roomed house, located near Country Club. Please telephone West 706.
31343 A. 10

TO BE LET, western district, near trams, comfortably furnished four roomed house. Furniture, fittings, lease to be taken over. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.
31291 A. 7

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Vertical steam engine, suitable for driving mechanics shop or the like, 10 I.H.P. with fly wheel complete. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.
31343

FOR SALE. Auto Player piano, with about seventy five rolls of music, one cabinet Victrola, with about one hundred records. Also a large collection of all kinds of curios. The above will be sold all together or separately. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.
31354 A. 11

FOR SALE, one small electric moving-picture machine run by its own motor. Save trouble of hand winding. Complete with all accessories. Use all universal films. No better home entertainment in summer season. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.
31322 A. 13

FOR SALE, Australian mare and carriage, in excellent condition. Apply 6 Yangtszepoo Road.
31339 A. 8

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
31277

SACCHARINE CRYSTALS 500 heyden and monsanto. Bentley and A.B.C. Codes. Price moderate. Apply Taison W.1. Museum Road. Phone 562, Cable address Taishufong.
31290

FOR SALE, 5000 gross size 10/38 capnets, made of Human hair. Make offer to American Post Office Box 752.
31320 A. 10

DOBERMAN-Pincher (police) dog for sale. Price moderate. Apply 8B Broadway, Astor House Building.
31319 A. 11

INDIAN, 7/9 h.p., nearly new, 1919 model with side-car electrically equipped, Tls. 400, price including insurance policy for one year. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.
31311 A. 12

FOR SALE, Chandler car, seven-seater touring, wire wheels, latest model. Almost new. Please apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.
31306 A. 12

An exceptional bargain, 300 pairs ladies' shoes, American manufacture, any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.
31314 A. 12

FOR SALE, 300 cases American manufactured long bar kerosene soap of exceptionally good quality. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.
31314 A. 12

BLANKETS for sale, 1,300 pairs of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" × 66", weight 5 lbs. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.
31314 A. 12

FOR SALE, one parlor organ, five octaves, seven stops, suitable for school or church. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.
31296

FOR SALE, one Standard electric Brougham car in first-class condition recently overhauled. For further particulars apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.
31287 A. 11

WANTED, a fresh young cow Must be cheap. Sinclair, Grace Hospital, Lieu-oo, Ku, Near Shanghai.
31268 A. 17

RAIN-COAT material, 36", 7 pcs. plain, 9 pcs. plaid, average 60 yards, Tls. 1.20 per yard. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
31241 A. 10

EXCEPTIONAL bargain, 1919, five-passenger, six cylinder Buick, A.1. mechanical condition, new tires. Good paint. Owner leaving city. For demonstration address to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone West 1239.
31245 A. 10

FOR SALE, a new fashionable Excelsior motor-cycle and side-car, equipped with two cylinders seven horse power, and all moderate tools. Any trial, cheap. Apply to Mr. Ng Song-sung, No. D274 Shantung Road.
31297 A. 8

How Much LOVE is a Wife Entitled To?

"With All the Luxuries in the World," Is the Wife of Banker Harris Justified in Her Complaint That She Is Wretched Because "I WANT TO BE LOVED?"

Mrs. Beverly D. Harris.

Like a "Bird in a Gilded Cage" — "Everything I Want, Except One Thing—LOVE."

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, the Victim of a Husband Who, the Judge Declared, "Never Was Fit to Marry Any Decent Young Girl."

Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall No. 2—Her Husband's First Marriage Was a Curious Combination of Money, Leisure, Kindness, but Utter Difference in Taste.

READERS of this page last Sunday will recall the plaint of Mrs. Beverly D. Harris, wife of one of the vice-presidents of the great National City Bank of New York, about her husband's devotion to his financial work in Wall Street:

"I have all the luxuries in the world, everything I want except one thing. I WANT TO BE LOVED!

"My husband was all Wall Street—Big Business. Sometimes when he would come in from his office in the evening I would ask him to take me to a theatre or a dance. Always he would say, 'To-morrow, baby.'

"On one occasion he even forgot his birthday. And that, too, after I had decorated the house and bought many, many presents for him."

The busy financier, wrapped up in the complex complications of Big Business, brought his problems from the bank to his home.

From his eager wife the absorbed man of Great Finance received absent-mindedly the welcoming kiss, and after dinner hurried out to a directors' meeting or a conference at some financier's house.

The wife was given every luxury, every comfort, and was handsomely established in her suite of rooms in the great Hotel Pennsylvania. She had clothes, jewelry, automobiles, leisure and no exactions. And yet the banker's wife, surrounded with "all the luxuries in the world," was hungry to be loved.

Thus the situation of the New York banker's wife raised the question which was discussed in these columns last Sunday as to how much love a bride is entitled to. No court has ever answered that question with exactness. There is no book in any library which indicates that Cupid has ever measured out the precise amount of time, attention, devotion and caresses which a worthy wife may reasonably demand of her husband.

The "Bird in the Gilded Cage" has been often pictured by novelists and dramatists, and sympathy always goes out to the wife, who has everything in the way of worldly luxuries—but lacks the one thing her heart longs for—LOVE!

Continuing to study the question of how much love a devoted wife is entitled to, it is interesting to recall the following pertinent paragraphs from Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who had an insight into human nature equalled by few and excelled by none:

"The woman who allows her husband to think that she is incapable of any enjoyment without his presence makes a serious mistake. Let him know (if it is true) that her greatest happiness and most sincere pleasure lie in his society, but let her also indicate the power to entertain herself or to find amusements with other people and he will feel twice the desire to be with her. It flatters a man to be told that a woman is fully dependent upon him for every moment of happiness, but he soon finds that the thought irks him and secretly rebels against it.

"No man lives who does not need some sort of pleasure separate from a woman's society. Either in business, books, sports, clubs or solitude he can enjoy himself, and if he is made to feel that a woman is fretting over the time he gives to any one of these things she thought soon divorces itself from sentiment and becomes an aggravation. If he knows, on the other hand, that she is having a very good time herself entertaining friends, attending social or club functions, studying music or art, he hurries home to her with far more eagerness and anticipation.

"No man should marry a woman knowing he is to be absent from her more than half the time unless he provides or helps to provide for her some means for a safe, wholesome and enjoyable use of her time. No woman should marry a man knowing he is to leave her alone for long periods without formulating a system of occupation for herself which will insure her own protection from the plans of outsiders, oft times foes, in the garb of friends.

"No two people should demand absolute control of each other's time. There are wives who seem to stand in a sort of 'your time or your life' attitude toward their husbands from the hour they are married. There are husbands who have the same exacting ideas of a man's right. It is human nature to resent this espionage, no matter how dearly the tyrant is loved. It is a husband's duty to see that his wife has recreation and enjoyment and that she is not left to her own resources continually. He should think of her comfort and happiness always, but this in no way argues that he should always have her by his side. A wife should not depend upon her husband for every hour of entertainment. Nor should she expect him to find no enjoyment outside of her society.

The causes of matrimonial unrest are as many and as varied as the characters of the couple involved in the marital disharmony. In the discussion of Mrs. Harris's unhappiness no element of husbandly mistreatment enters, such as the conduct of the notorious W. E. D. Stokes, as alleged in the divorce and other proceedings which have occupied the courts.

On one occasion a judge made these scathing remarks from the bench about Stokes:

"Mrs. Stokes's harrowing story of abuse, of cruelty and neglect, convinces the court that he never was fit to marry any decent young girl, much less to be the father of her children. Instead of making a real home he seems mostly to have made a hell for his wife during the eight years that she seems to have suffered and endured his flagrant, insulting, depraved and as she testifies, degenerate conduct.

"Not only was she the victim of his caper, his egotism and his brutality, but she also seems to have been at times compelled, through his conduct, to suffer from the reproaches and insults, espionage and conduct of the servants, or alleged servants, in his own house."

Mrs. Harris was not the victim of any such wretched marriage as was Mrs. Stokes. Perhaps more nearly resembling Mrs. Harris's case was the unhappy married life of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall. Here was a woman of the highest character, with a devoted husband, who was also above reproach. The Kendalls were enormously wealthy, with a town house in New York and Summer homes at Bar Harbor, Maine, and elsewhere. But Mrs. Kendall and Mr. Kendall were not happy together. Mrs. Kendall loved social life; Mr. Kendall loved the pigs, the horses, the cows, the green meadows of his country estates. What was the joy of one was an intolerable bore to the other.

For the happiness of each they determined to separate, and Mr. Kendall, with great generosity, courtesy and all best wishes, presented his wife with property worth $4,500,000, and in addition to this an annual income of $100,000 and allowed her to have a divorce. Mr. Kendall promptly married the well-known young beauty, Miss Betty Lee, whose portrait is printed on this page, and Mrs. Kendall has married again and is now Mrs. Eldridge M. Roberts. Both have now found congenial partners and are happy.

It is interesting to read these observations by the first Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, who, without reproaching her husband at all, based this advice to young married couples on her own first matrimonial experience:

"Try to keep your interests close together. Learn to play the game the other likes. Wear the clothes he likes. Find an interest in the society he likes. Find the attractive things in his friends.

"If he wants you to have expensive things he can't really afford, let him get them for you—sometimes. And don't let him become all-absorbed in his business. And you, don't become too absorbed in your society and your dancing. And keep close together.

Like a "Bird in a Gilded Cage" — "Everything I Want, Except One Thing—LOVE."

"Don't bother too much about money. If you have enough of it [illegible] thinking so varied that some part of it never can end.

"As long as we were making the money, doing it together, everything was happiness. When it was done everything seemed to end, everything we did together."

Professor Walter M. Gallichan, in The Psychology of Marriage, has his to say:

"The retention of a husband's affection is an art that all wives should study. I am inclined to the view that unfortunate wedlock is most frequently caused by man's ignorance concerning woman's inmost emotions and needs. But many marriages are wrecked by women. Some women rival men in tyranny, bullying and domineering. Others are exorbitantly exacting in their demands upon the husband's leisure time and interfere with his pleasures. We have all met the husbands who have abandoned studies, recreations and hobbies because these seemed to threaten domestic peace. There are wives whose sweetness seems to vanish in a dramatic fashion very soon after the marriage ceremony. The gentleness and amenability of courtship are transformed into acrid criticism, fractious behavior, outbursts of temper and moods of sullenness. It is impossible for two average egoists to live without an occasional jar or misunderstanding. There must be a resolute cultivation of sympathy, tact and patience on the part of both partners in conjugality."

According to Jeremy Taylor, the famous English philosopher, "a good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man."

"A good wife," he once wrote, "is man's angel and minister of graces innumerable; his gem of many virtues; his casket of jewels, her voice, his sweet music; her smiles, his brightest day; her kiss, the guardian of his innocence; her arms, the pale of safety; the bloom of his health the blossom of his life."

If a good wife is one-half as precious as Jeremy Taylor pictures is she not rightfully entitled to just as much of her husband's time, attention, devotion and caresses as she requires to satisfy her craving for love? Should not a husband be willing to sacrifice his business or any other personal interest in order to gratify the longings of the woman who forms his most precious possession? There will be many, both men and women, who will think so. Wives, they will say, have cause to complain when they are denied love even though their husbands are lavishing on them all the luxuries in the world.

Others however, will take a quite different view of the matter. They will argue that women who complain as Mrs. Harris does are taking a foolish and very superficial view of love. In pouting because they do not get more caresses, more hours of intimate companionship and other outward indications of love, they are overlooking the fact that it is often a man's supreme devotion to his wife—his anxiety about her future—which leads to this seeming neglect of her for business.

Cobweb Gowns for Summer Nights

by Lady Duff Gordon

"The Claire," a Home Dinner Gown, in Two Tones of Chiffon, With a Girdle of Chinese Embroidery.

Marquisette Is Used Over Satin for This Gown of Oriental Motif.

"The Melisande" Is of Chiffon Combined With Silver Lace. The Tassels on the Scarf Ends Are of Silver.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

THAT gown which is worn in Summer and does not make its owner look coolly comfortable is a mistake. The wearers of gowns that looked as fresh as strawberries just taken from the ice have whispered to me in confidence that the gown was not as delightfully cool as it looked. The reason was that the lining was either too heavy or too tight. It is a maxim of dressing that a gown is no cooler than its lining. The designer and dressmaker should look well to the lining, assuring herself that it be soft and pliant.

I am showing you on this page the kind of gowns that are suitable for Summer evening wear. "Cobweb Gowns for Summer Nights" is the name I have given them. The large right-hand figure is an excellent example of such a gown. While designing it I had in mind the web which I saw a spider spinning one morning across a dewey rose in my English garden.

The gown which I have called "The Melisande" is of chiffon and silver lace. It is swathed about the silk lining in a really cobwebby effect. Silver tassels adorn the corners of the spangled scarf.

The middle figure furnishes for your inspection, and, I hope, admiration, the model of an evening gown of marquisette over satin. The Oriental effect of the skirt is emphasized by the girdle of galloon. The rarely missing ornament of flowers appears on the corsage.

The left-hand figure displays "The Claire," a home dinner gown of chiffon in two tones. The bodice is of Chinese brocade. The chiffon scarf and sleeves are finished with satin bands

-:- Little Things For Summer -:-

Collars, Guimpes, Scarfs And Bags Become Important Adjuncts To The Wardrobe

Feminine wardrobes acknowledge no limit in accessories. And this season, perhaps more than ever before, has contributed beautiful and truly artistic "little things" as parts of the prevailing styles. What can add more freshness or charm to the general appearance of a costume than a crisp new collar or a sash?

It would seem as though those interested in clothes development in America have devoted lately more than their usual supply of talent and time to the devising of these extra bits of loveliness, for, at every turn of the road, there bursts upon the interested vision of the shopper something so charming that it immediately constitutes itself a barrier hard to pass. In certain of the little specialty shops there is nothing on sale except these little extra nothingnesses without which dresses remain unflavored.

Not only are there extra collars and guimpes and all those usual and well-known things necessary to the working out of a complete Summer wardrobe, but there are belts and sashes and special buckles for dainty little shoes and stockings, and sporting tam o' shanters and coy little bathing hats, handkerchiefs in colors and embroiderings galore, and batik silks done into scarfs and belts, and dimly little fronts for more severe suits. Unlimited, indeed, is the supply, which, if rightly chosen and sparingly used, can become the piece de resistance of a costume which otherwise is of the most inconspicuous design.

BELTS AND SASHES

This is a reason when the thing that binds the waistline is of special importance. The belt or the sash is not at all an inconspicuous thing, and yet it must not jump out from the picture or seek the center of the stage. In other words, it must attend surely and efficiently to its business of being a distinguished part of the whole. This, you will say, is not an easy task. No, but with all the expert help that is offered in fashionable selling places there need be no mistake.

There are the little narrow belts so conspicuous on the one-piece frocks, come in all shades and tones of dull and bright colored leathers. Some of them are plain, depending only upon their own color and its combination with the frock to supply the note of real interest. Others of them are studded in steel or ornamented with beads in contrasting colors, or even embroidered in colored silks when the belt is of patent leather, and soft enough to be sewn through without much difficulty.

The wide, crushed, embroidered belt is something which can add more of real interest to a costume than almost anything else which has ever been discovered in this avenue of clothes. Many and numerous are the patterns which have been put upon the market, and the opportunity for developing the idea in an original manner is an endless one. The idea is to wear the belt at a low waistline, and then clasp it carelessly and in a more or less wrinkled state about the figure. Some of the most attractive of these belts are embroidered in wool on moire ribbons. Some are done in varying colors of wool on a woolen foundation—a coarsely woven homespun or a fine cashmere. Others are made of embroidered organdies chiefly, to be worn with the taffeta dresses which are so popular this season.

The organdie sashes are a conspicuous part of the present season's additions to dress, and it is a refreshing sight to see the thin Summer dresses in all colors with only their wide, bowed, white sashes and with little fichus which constitute their only trimming. It is an old-fashioned, quaint idea remnant of the daguerreotype age, but it chimes in delightfully with the modern spirit of dress, and the quaintness of the attire upon the modern girl is a joyous thing to behold.

GUIMPES AND EXTRA COLLARS

When there is a possibility of having the front of a gown removable and changeable and diversified, then the inspiration of the thing becomes multiplied many times. In search of these vests and waistcoats and fronts of all descriptions one visits the places where they are done most exquisitely and marvels at the ways of their development.

Organdie because of its general popularity, is strongly favored in this direction. Lace is the most beautiful of all the trimmings that are used—dainty, narrow strips of real lace put on in restrained quantities and with fine hand stitches which, in themselves, make the thing beautiful. There are fronts that are frilled and fronts that are extremely plain and others that show a discreet combination of the two extremes, so that all types may be satisfied and all natures and style tendencies pleased.

From the heavier suits of Spring these waistcoats have been transferred to the lighter suits of Summer, those made of lighter silks and Jersey weaves and of pongees and heavily woven silks in all the bright hues in which they are to be found. The waistcoat effects are charming when they are white, but there are pinkish and flesh-colored ones for those who prefer something a little away from the dead white, and there are cream-colored ones made of fascinating organdies and linens.

Embroideries in the same tone as the vest and done in cotton threads are a conspicuous part of some of these appendages to Summer attire, and on some of them which are made of brightly colored organdies the embroideries are done in woolen threads. The contrast of the heavy threads on the very sheer material is a continual delight and a trick that is most effective.

Net is an old material that is new again, and it adapts itself as no other fabric can to the making of soft, filmy ruffles that sink into the general effect of the costume to become a part of it with the slightest bit of seeming effort. Then there is the delightful color or tone of this material, which is neither white nor gray but something quite illusive. It is softly graceful and becoming to almost every one.

SCADES OF VARYING DESIGNS

With the new sporting and semi-sporting clothes which have become so much a part of our national attire there develops a new necessity for a scarf of some soft or other. Fur is hardly suitable for the type of dress, but something that is loose and becoming about the throat is not to be dispensed with. Therefore, there has come into existence the floating scarf, which as the days go on takes unto itself more and more of attractiveness.

The hand woven silk scarfs are perhaps the most beautiful of all. Of course colors are their charms and these are gained by reason of the careful hand dyeing to which their threads are submitted. There is to be found in the realm of the silk neck scarfs a variety of color to suit the most fastidious, and their heavy folds fall gracefully into the contour of the shoulders.

The woolen scarfs have their own charm for those who are taking their way apart from the heat of the city, and a wide choice is offered. A fuzzy bit of color and extra warmth about the throat is the first thing one wants when one strikes a cooler clime, and when that bit is something which adds more charm to a suit already accomplished, then it becomes almost an excuse for wearing sporting clothes.

The scarfs are cleverly matched in woolen and heavy silk stockings especially designed for sporting wear. Not only are they made to withstand the wear and tear of outdoor life, but they are good-looking. The white wool stockings, warm and woven in light weights, are the most desirable of the moment. They are Summery-looking, while at the same time they offer themselves as really useful and comfortable portions of an outdoor outfit.

BEADS AND NECK CHAINS

Into the limelight of general fashions have come the strings of beads once confined to the Bohemians. The counters where these things are displayed look like veritable supply plants for the harem section, and an uneducated observer would wonder where they would find their place. But they are really necessary to certain types of dress, and the woman who wears them artistically finds that she has achieved something. Beads, it must be understood, cannot be added indiscriminately to any costume without thought of its design or trimming, for if they are promiscuously planted they become as gingerbread. On the other hand, if they are a thing by themselves they can become the making of an entire costume. Their color must be studied with relation to the gown and the person which they are destined to adorn. Their shape and size must be taken into consideration. For instance, there was seen at a smart restaurant at a nearby watering place the other day a costume of black satin worn with a drooping black hat wreatched in yellow forsythia. A long string of light amber beads was worn with this, and that was the only trimming to be seen. It was a striking combination and a real example of the discretion with which beads should be used in relation to a costume.

Beads for belts have also taken a prominent place, and the same truth holds good with them—they are only really good when they become the one note of adornment of the costume, and then there is nothing which can take their place.

The money bag must be a studied part of the costume if it is to be a perfect thing, and since these articles have been so gorgeously made of late there is no excuse for using them badly or clumsily. They must be helped out if they are to help out the dressing of the individual.

The conspicuously beaded bag can be an atrocity. Just because it is expensive and heavily mounted and elaborately lined is no reason why it should be right, and of a general survey of the bags that women are pleased to carry about with them would lead one to suppose that they were quite oblivious to inharmony. But tucked away in precious little corners one may find really beautifully beaded bags—bags which can be the making of a well-thought-out scheme of dressing. Some of them are exquisitely constructed and daintily made. They can be had for Summer clothes and Winter clothes, for light frocks and heavy ones, for tailored and for more dressed-up wear. They are tempting enough when the right ones are found.

The little diamond and jeweled clasps and monograms that go along with the silk and leather bags are most attractive. The idea of the bag is to let its character and shape harmonise with the general tone of the costume. Its color, too, should be carefully considered.

Graduation Frocks

BY RITA STUYVESANT

What a thrilling day in the lives of the younger set is graduation! When the young Miss of fourteen goes forth for her diploma she should be frocked to her heart's desire and the new commencement dresses of this season are causing much admiration. Whether she graduates in a frock of georgette, chiffon or net there is a smart style to become her juvenile beauty.

Delightfully dainty is a quaint frock of white georgette and satin for a slim figure of thirteen. There is a surplice waist of the satin with tiny sleeves of georgette and a big pert sash at the back. Also a bit of hand embroidery traced on the blouse in pretty primose fashion. For the skirt four tiers of georgette banded with satin are used most effectively, and under the frock a foundation of net edged at the bottom with lace forms a smart petticoat.

The loveliness and youthfulness that characterises a frock for a young girl is portrayed beautifully in soft taffeta. Bewitching little ruffles adorn the full skirt and a slim girdle of twisted grosgrain ribbon ties itself with gay abandon at the waist. Of simple charm also is the blouse, which shows two broad folds around its sleeves and front.

A filmy vest of chiffon relieves the plainness of the taffeta and adds a softly becoming effect at the throat. And then as an added attraction, wee flowers of white velvet are perched on the shoulders and at the waist.

The possibilities of organdy for creating the daintiest, most charming of youthful graduation frocks is unlimited. When one sees a demure dress of organdy frilled and picoted and lace trimmed one wonders no longer why organdy again promises to be the popular Summer material.

A lovely, festive frock of this fabric shows an overskirt cut in petals at the bottom and then outlined with tiny ruffles picoted at the edge. An unusual overblouse with long pointed panels in the front accompanies this skirt. A soft sash of satin is drawn through slits and looped gracefully at the back. A round neck and hand-embroidered butterfly sleeves, late-trimmed, leave nothing to be desired.

A smart but tailored type of frock for graduation is winning the approval of fastidious mothers, and it, too, is cut from the crisp white organdy. Deep tucks adorn the skirt and the blouse also claims tucks. With that frock one scorns ribbons all wisely choose, instead a big sash of the organdy itself.

NOT TO BE BEATEN

An Alabama darkey, who prided himself on being able to play any tune on the banjo after he had heard it once, perched himself on the side of a hill one Sunday morning and began to pick the strings in a workmanlike manner.

It chanced that the minister came along. Going up to Sambo, he demanded harshly:

"Sambo, don't you know the Ten Commandments?"

Sambo scratched his chin for a moment, and then, in an equally harsh voice, said:

"Parson, you don't think you kin beat me, do yo'? Jest yo' whistle the first three or four bars an' I'll have a try at it."

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

The Modern Embroidery Store.

We are Specialists in Making

Ladies' Underwear, Lingerie and Embroideries

from

Customers' Own Designs

Best Workmanship at Moderate Prices

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

TOILET TABLE SERVICES

THE Chippendale Pattern Toilet Table Service illustrated is of Solid Silver; its high quality and low price are consistent with the excellent value obtainable at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

Hair Brush ...	£6 5 0	Comb	£2 16 0
Cloth or Hat Brush ...	2 16 0	Brush Tray ...	22 0 0
Hand Mirror ...	12 0 0	Powder Jar ...	6 0 0
		Scent Bottle ...	5 10 0

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE THOSE PREVAILING IN LONDON TO-DAY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Customers residing abroad can rely upon their orders receiving the same careful attention as would be given if a personal visit were made. An illustrated catalogue free on application.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments. Only one address—112, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd. Est. 1751

JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND.

Dainty, Gossamer Fabrics

for

SUMMER WEAR

We cordially invite your inspection of our large and complete selection of

SILKS SATINS, PONGEES, CREPES and GAUZES

in Beautiful Colorings and Artistic Shades

LAOU KIU CHWANG

The Oldest Silk Emporium in Shanghai

P128 Nanking Road P128 Nanking Road

Health, Beauty And The Home

Summer Camps

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

OF late years the movements toward Summer camps for boys and girls have gained wide appeal and strength and become extremely popular in this country. There is much to be said in favor of this idea and of its benefits to children. It goes without saying that the Summer camp appeals especially to the child who had the confinement of city life all Winter.

The camp offers first contact with the great outdoors, with nature, the water, the birds, the flowers. It gives the opportunity for intimate life with them. It brings the child back to its natural habitat of the caveman or the savage and returns to him his heritage of being a little animal in his environment. Every child has the inalienable right to outdoors and contact with its tree and wood dwellers.

The Summer camp is a fine example of organization and socialization. It acts by a group and teaches the subordination of personal whims and caprice to the discipline and good of the greatest number. While it does not neglect the individual, it trains the child in relation to the demands and wishes of others, and gives him his first education in what we might call Human Behavior when living in a community. That is why the camp is such an excellent training for the only child, the child who has been petted and pampered at home, and whose every whim has been hamcred by fond and doting relatives. There is no room for caprice in camp routine—all are on an equal level.

Another advantage is the simplicity which camp life brings. To my mind this is perhaps the most beneficial result of all. Camp members all have a uniform, no one is richer or poorer, and generally only a minimum of spending money is permitted, so that there is no unfair comparison between the children. The very fact of a standardized costume makes for equality and democracy. The camp is in its way a miniature republic.

This teaching of the simple life should have valuable results in after years. It may prove a surprise to many children that they can be happy and comfortable, even in a tent, with only a cot and rough blankets for sleeping. Indeed, if for no other thing, the camp idea would be splendid because it instills the view that simple living and simple standards produce just as much happiness as elaborate furnishings and complicated clothes.

It is to be hoped that many boys will desire to become out-of-door men, woodsmen, amateurs of sport solely through their camp experience as children. And it is to be hoped even more, that girls will see in the simplicity of camp dress possibilities of plainer clothing for women, and particularly such clothing as will permit more normal and healthful limb movement. Surely it is only custom which refuses to recognize that women are bipeds, or that they need not lose any of their feminity because they wear bloomers or overalls.

Camp housekeeping should prove that one may keep house and be happy with the very simplest routine, with practically no furnishings, and with a general delightful absence of all sorts of "things" which we have come to look on as essentials.

It is regrettable that we are willing to admit such common sense in camp life and refuse to practice it under our usual household conditions. The woman who is continually saying that she has "no time for herself," or who complains that her housework is too complicated and time-taking, should study camp housekeeping as a model. No carpets, no furnishings save necessities, simple meals of one or two staple dishes, and an absence of furbelows—these are the royal road to easy housekeeping.

I have not spoken of the training in practical life which such Summer camps should and often do result in. For example, the child makes his own bed, straightens his share of the tent or cottage, and must hang up his personal belongings neatly. He must also pass inspection as to his hair, nails, teeth, etc., and in this way learn that good grooming is not something to be despised, but something to be honored, reduced to routine and done cheerfully. The ideal result is attained when the children carry over this training into the home on their return.

There are so many camps that their choice depends largely on location, and also on the size of the parents' purse. As a rule camps for boys are much less expensive than camps for girls. Camps for small children under ten are most expensive of all. My preference is for the small camp, because I feel that here children will receive more individual attention. A camp of from thirty to sixty is ideal, the smaller number being the better.

Unfortunately many of the camps have taken on themselves fashionable "trimmings" and "extras," so that they compare with the typical boarding school. But it is not at all necessary to thus raise the standard of camp life. Indeed, I believe it is most unwise to do so, because in this way the chief benefits of camp life are destroyed. There are excellent camps for boys costing about $150 for the season, and camps for girls for about $200, which even this year give all the care, comfort and good food any parent could desire.

Again, it would be my preference if I had a young child to send it to a camp whose specialty is young children, and not to a camp where there is also a large group of much older children. Children differ so widely in the ages under ten and those from ten to fifteen, that it requires entirely different handling and care to meet the best interests of these separate groups.

"Candy is another of the things that menace the health of our teeth."

The Secret of Good Teeth

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

WOULD that every modern beauty could possess the wonderful teeth of the ancient savage. As skull after skull of ancient Egyptians are dug up many of them show a set of thirty-two pearly teeth, often without the faintest sign of decay. These men had no dentists, no means of any kind for beautifying their teeth, but nature's own methods kept their teeth in perfect order.

The simple life of the savage has given place to the complex life of civilization. The savage had no pickles, but many of us eat them in large quantities and allow their acid in close contact with the hard enamel of the tooth to menace its well-being.

Candy is also eaten in abundance. An excess of sweet soon becomes acid in the mouth after a little while of interaction with the saliva and digestive juices of the stomach.

Excessive vinegar and sugar, and in addition to these infrequent use of dental appliances to counteract their effects, decide the fate of the would-be pearly white teeth of many a modern man or woman.

Tartar is nothing more or less than a rough coating of slime spread across the surface of the teeth. It appears as a result of a poor method of brushing, of no brushing at all, of too much sweets or acids in the food and, in general, of uncleanly habits.

Tartar is the breeding place of bacteria, which need only the slightest encouragement to start their ravages on the teeth. The heat of the mouth is the incubator for the bacteria and nourishes them to a healthy, happy state. But it makes them thrive at the expense of your own vitality and well-being.

If the tartar is permitted to remain upon the surface of the teeth unremoved one coat of it becomes superimposed upon the other, and in a few months a filthy, slimy, greenish layer is visible. Bacteria are now bred with inconceivable speed, and decay of the teeth goes on with increasing rapidity.

Foul breath is very largely due to the slimy green film upon the teeth. It may also be due to bad digestion as the result of improper diet, badly masticated food or decayed teeth.

Decayed teeth not only affect the digestion, but they also result in abscesses, gum boils, unhealthy gums and sometimes a sore mouth and lips.

Prevent decay and then you will not need to make repairs. Use as a base for a tooth powder an alkaline which will neutralize the acid in the mouth. Use a powder that will cleanse the teeth of its slimy film without scratching them.

When properly cleansed with such a powder, applied with a small, soft toothbrush of varying sized bristles, the teeth will feel perfectly smooth and the tongue will slide freely across them without encountering any slight obstruction. When the teeth feel like this they are about as clean as they can be and the stiff bristle of the dentist's cleansing brush may be avoided and the enamel saved to that extent.

Never give a horizontal movement to the brush. That only scrubs the surface of the teeth and wears away the enamel, especially the enamel of the canine (or eye) teeth, which has to bear the brunt of the friction. Let your brush move up with an up-and-down movement, so that the bristles can penetrate the crevices and thus remove food particles.

Baking powder is a good alkaline for tooth powder. It is cheap and an effective acid destroyer and cleanser. It is also a good gum protector because of its hardening qualities.

If in spite of your careful habits your teeth decay because of natural wear and tear have them repaired at once, for decay of one tooth starts several more in that direction.

Avoid toothpicks if possible. They make the gums bleed and enlarge the spaces between the teeth by wearing away the enamel. Use a brush if necessary after each meal; or use a thread of cotton instead of the harmful pick.

Your thorough cleaning of the teeth should come at night before bedtime, so as to minimize the evil influence of bacteria in that long stretch of time between supper and breakfast.

If you are in the habit of chewing gum indulge in this pastime only after each meal to help cleanse the teeth by the increase in flow of saliva which is the first of the digestive and incidentally cleansing fluids. Too much chewing of gum causes unnecessary wear and tear of the enamel due to friction, as well as ugly lines around the lips.

Casserole Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Vegetables in Casserole.

WASH, pare and thinly slice 6 medium sized potatoes. Wash and pare 1 turnip and cut into small cubes. Finely chop 1 or 2 onions. Pick over and wash ¼ cup rice or small noodles. Have ready 1 cup drained canned peas and 1 cup strained tomato pulp. Arrange all the ingredients in alternate layers in greased casserole dish. Heat 4 cups brown stock and season it with 1½ teaspoons salt, a dash of pepper, ½ teaspoon allspice and ¼ teaspoon paprika. Pour over ingredients in casserole, cover and cook gently 3 or 4 hours.

Squirrel Casserole.

CLEAN and disjoint 2 squirrels. Dredge with sifted flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper and place in a greased casserole dish on a bed of unglazed rice. Arrange alternate layers of rice, squirrel, minced celery and diced sour apples until you have used about ¾ cup rice, 1½ cups celery and 1 cup apple. Cover with boiling salted water and cook slowly until tender. It may be necessary to add hot water from time to time. The apple may be omitted.

Casserole of Salt Fish, Cereal and Pimento.

COOK 1 cup coarse cornmeal until tender in plenty of boiling water. In greased casserole dish place 1 cup of salt fish which has been soaked over night in cold water. Spread ¼ cup pimento pulp on the fish. Pour the cooked cereal over the fish and pimento. Season 2 cups strained tomato pulp with 2 teaspoons salt and paprika to taste. Pour over the fish, pimento and cereal and bake in a slow oven about 1 hour.

Casserole of Left-Over Meat and Rice.

BUTTER a casserole dish or large mold and line with cooked rice. Fill the centre of the dish with finely chopped cooked meat which has been well seasoned with salt, paprika, onion juice and lemon juice, and then combine with bread crumbs, slightly beaten egg and hot water or stock to moisten. Cover meat mixture with rice, cover casserole and steam about 1 hour. Turn out on hot platter, surround with savory or tomato sauce and serve hot.

Lamb in Casserole.

SELECT slices of lamb from centre of leg. Cut 1 to 2 inches thick. Brown evenly in hot frying pan. Spread with melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake in casserole dish about 25 minutes. Parboil 1 cup diced carrots, drain and brown delicately with 1 finely chopped onion in a little beef drippings or bacon fat. Add to lamb. Then add 1 cup potato balls, 2½ or 3 cups brown sauce and a little pepper. Cook until potatoes are tender and then add 15 small glazed onions. Serve hot.

Casserole of Beans, Salt Pork and Spinach.

PICK over and wash 1 cup of dried beans and soak overnight. Drain and cover with fresh water. Add 1 tablespoon salt and cook gently until tender. Press through potato ricer. Add 1-6 pound finely chopped salt pork, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce and 1 cup gravy, stock or water. Place one-half of this mixture in a greased casserole dish and cover with 2 or 3 cups of chopped cooked spinach, seasoned with 3 tablespoons vinegar, 2 tablespoons of butter and salt to taste. Cover spinach with remaining bean mixture. Bake about ½ hour.

Chicken in Casserole, Hotel Style.

CLEAN a tender chicken carefully and truss it as for roasting. Place it in a casserole dish with 1 tablespoon vegetable oil, 1 cup of hot stock or water, 2 tablespoons of finely chopped mushrooms or celery, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of paprika. Cover and cook slowly 2 hours or until tender, basting frequently so that chicken may be moist. Parboil 1 cup of noodles in boiling salted water. Skim off ¼ cup of the chicken fat, reheat and add ¼ cup sifted flour. Blend thoroughly and add 1 cup hot chicken liquid and 1 cup rich milk or cream. Season to taste with salt and pepper. A few sliced ripe olives may be added to this sauce. Combine with noodles and serve with the chicken.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Fruit, French Toast, Coffee.	Cereal, Sliced Peaches, Poached Eggs on Toast, Coffee.	Cereal, Apple Sauce, Minced Veal Omelet, Toast, Coffee.	Cereal, Berries, Baked Bacon, Muffins, Coffee.	Cantaloupe, Fish Balls, Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Oatmeal, Soft-Boiled Eggs, Toast, Coffee.	Fruit, Creamed Dried Beef on Toast, Plum Jelly, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Cream Cheese and Date Salad, Sponge Drops, Tea.	Sandwiches, Strawberry Shortcake, Tea.	Whole Wheat Bread and Butter Sandwiches, Tea.	Egg and Green Peas Salad, Cooked Dressing, Potato Salad, Corn Starch Blanc Mange, Strawberry Sauce.	Emergency Soup, Banana and Peanut Salad, Whole Wheat Bread, Tea.	Creamed Chicken on Toast, Lettuce Salad, Whole Wheat Bread, Cup Cakes with Quick Frosting.	Veal Loaf, Scalloped Potatoes, String Beans, Raspberries.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Mock Birds (Beef), Asparagus, Fluffy Mashed Potatoes, Strawberry Gelatine, Whipped Cream.	Roast Veal, Browned Potatoes, Green Peas, Rhubarb Sherbet, Cake, Coffee.	Barbecued Ham, Boiled New Potatoes, Buttered Onions, Baked Apple Salad.	Chicken Ragout, Steamed Rice, Asparagus Salad, Coffee Jelly.	Broiled Codfish, New Potatoes, Cucumber Salad, Chilled Caramel Custard.	Broiled Steak, Boiled Potatoes, Beet Greens, Blueberry Pie.	Banana, Canned Cherry and Pineapple Salad, Layer Cake, Iced Tea.

Beauty's Question Box

WILL you kindly tell me of some entirely safe way of removing freckles from a child's face?—MOTHER.

With a small piece of antiseptic cotton apply a little of the following remedy several times a day and at night just before retiring:

Sulphocarbolate of soda	50 grains
Glycerine	2 ounces
Rosewater	1 ounce
Alcohol	1 ounce

DOES brushing the hair tend to make it grow thicker?—S. R.

Most decidedly. Really beautiful hair is nearly always the result of faithful brushing and constant care. Of course, the general condition of the hair is largely a matter of physical health and of inheritance, yet its attractive texture, thickness and glossy appearance are most frequently the direct product of care and cultivation. A fastidious woman will never retire at night without giving her hair a thorough brushing to remove the day's accumulation of dust.

I HAVE been using cocoa butter to fill out my thin cheeks and have formed a habit of eating it. Is it injurious taken this way, or is it only for external use?—A. N. C.

Cocoa butter is not intended to be taken internally. For external use try olive oil or lanolin instead. You will not be tempted to make a meal out of either.

PLEASE advise me how to restore the ankles and calves of my legs to their normal size. They are now very thin.—MAY R.

To develop the flesh on your ankles and the calves of your legs you must massage them nightly with a good tissue builder like lanolin, olive oil or cocoa butter. Exercise also is most important to round out the underlying muscles. Walk, dance, swim and even run some every day if you can. At least practice stationary running daily in your bedroom while loosely garbed. Lift your knees each time as high as they will go and gradually increase your speed.

Why Some Meat Is Tough

AS an animal grows older, the muscle fibre becomes tougher, as also does the connective tissue, says Lucile Stimson Harvey in her new book, "Food Facts for the Home-Maker." This also is true of the muscle that has constant use. At the same time, however, the quantity of juice in the muscle fibre is increased and the flavor is developed.

A cheap cut of meat is a tough cut, but at the same time a juicy one. Therefore it is preferable for making soup or for the extraction of juice.

In former times the fatted calf was kept alive until the honored guest arrived since it was impossible to have refrigerating plants. Because it was used at once it was a tender, juicy morsel. If, however, the guest had been delayed and the meat had to be kept twenty-four hours, it would have been found to be very tough.

This is due to the hardening of the muscle fibre and the solidifying of the juices due to the cessation of the life processes. Because of this fact, meat is hung or kept for different lengths of time, depending upon the variety. This permits the first stage of bacterial action to begin, which again softens the tissue. With some kinds of meat this process is allowed to go too far, as, for instance, with venison and game birds.

Frequently in country regions a farmer butchers his calf and peddles the meat the next day. The housekeeper buying this meat would find it very tough if she used it that day. If, however, she kept it on ice for four or five days she would find she had a tender piece of veal.

Chickens also are better if kept after killing two or three days, unless eaten immediately after killing.

Ptomaine Poisoning

By Brice Belden, M. D.,

The Well-Known Physician and Writer.

PTOMAINS are peculiar chemical compounds, resulting from the decomposition and putrefaction of albuminous material (of which meat largely consists), induced by certain germs known as saprophytes.

Ptomains are peculiar chemical compounds, resulting from the decomposition and putrefaction of albuminous material (of which meat largely consists), induced by certain germs known as saprophytes.

These ptomains exert poisonous effects quite similar to those of the vegetable alkaloids, such as atropin, strychnin, etc.

The ptomains must not be confused with the toxins. The toxins are poisonous substances derived from germs in the course of their life and growth. They are the active principles of the germs, to which the germs owe their characteristic effects upon the human system. It is the toxin of the diphtheria germs, for example, which causes most of the mischief when infection has taken place.

A ptomain, however, is derived from an albuminous substance when acted upon by the germs called saprophytes, and derives its composition and properties, not from the saprophytes themselves, but from the substance upon or in which it was produced.

The "Summer diarrheas" in children artificially fed upon milk in which saprophytes have flourished are now known to be due to a ptomain called tyrotoxicon.

Tyrotoxicon also accounts for cheese poisoning and ice cream poisoning and for poisoning by frozen custards and cream-puffs. The refreezing of ice cream tends to develop tyrotoxicon. The symptoms are nausea, vomiting, a sense of constriction in the throat, griping intestinal pains, headache, chilliness, dizziness and sometimes purging.

Meat poisoning may cause violent symptoms, such as vomiting, intense colicky pains, purging, fever, rapid pulse, nervous prostration, cramps in the calves of the legs and great muscular weakness. Later the temperature may fall below normal and there may be extreme depression, convulsive movements, vertigo, dimness of vision, shortness of breath, stupor, soreness of the mouth, collapse and death.

Tainted meats, as minced or warmed over, veal pie, carelessly kept chicken salad, badly preserved and canned meats, partially decayed sausages and diseased raw or partially cooked meats are especially apt to cause poisoning.

Prolonged cooking does not necessarily destroy the ptomains in infected meats. Fresh meat that has been thoroughly cooked may become infected just the same as raw if kept under bad conditions.

Fish poisoning is due to the development of ptomains in tainted preserved and canned fish, oysters, mussels, crabs and lobsters. There are sometimes marked manifestations, resembling cerebrospinal meningitis, convulsions and paralysis being conspicuous symptoms. There may be dryness and constriction of the throat, dizziness, labored breathing, disturbed vision, jerky speech or loss of voice, rapid pulse, numbness, coldness of the extremities, dilated pupils, inability to control various muscle groups, collapse and death. In some cases there may be cholera-like symptoms. In others there may be redness and itching of the skin, with hives. Delirium and a livid color have also been noted.

Certain simple measures may prove life saving if applied while awaiting the doctor's arrival. Elimination of the ptomains may be assisted by a thorough washing out of the intestinal canal. If there is prostration the aromatic spirits of ammonia may be used to combat it in thirty-drop doses repeated every twenty minutes and well diluted with water. In mild cases castor oil (one ounce) may be used. If there is reason to believe that the offending material is still in the stomach an emetic should be given—a heaping teaspoonful of mustard in tepid water will do very well. When the doctor comes he will probably wash out the stomach and give remedies antidotal to their effects on the ptomains.

The importance of food supervision as a measure of preventive public health is obvious. The average citizen does not realize how deeply he is indebted to the public health authorities on this point alone. Were it not for this supervision ptomain poisoning would exact a fearful toll from our citizenship in the form of suffering and death.

HOW TO COOL HOT ROOMS IN SUMMER

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Has A Plan To Drop The Temperature 35 Degrees

INSTALLS PLANT IN ATTIC

From Refrigerated Loft Pipe Conducts Cooled Air To Lower Apartment

New York, June 20.—You heat your house in Winter; why not cool it in Summer? This question occurred to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell when the Washington, D. C., weather became extremely hot last season. Former President Taft, when he was in the White House, had a refrigerating device put in the offices, which has since fallen into disuse, but Dr. Bell believes he got better results from his "homemade" cooling arrangement at his Connecticut Avenue home in Washington.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society Dr. Bell describes how he tricked the thermometer out of some 35 degrees.

"We go up to the arctic regions and heat our houses and live," Dr. Bell explains. "We go down to the tropics and die. I have found one radical defect in the construction of our houses that absolutely precludes the possibility of cooling them to any great degree. You will readily understand the difficulty when you remember that cold air is heavier than warm air. You can take a bucket of cold air, for example, and carry it about in the Summer time and not spill a drop; but if you make a hole in the bottom of your bucket, then, of course, the cold air will run out.

"I began to think that it might be possible to apply the bucket principle to at least one room in my Washington home, and thus secure a place of retreat in the Summer time. It seemed to be advisable to close up all openings near the bottom of the room to prevent the escape of cold air and open the windows at the top to let the heated air out of the room.

"Now, it so happens that I have in the basement of my home a swimming tank, and it occurred to me that since this tank holds water it should certainly hold cold air; so I turned the water out to study the situation. The tank seemed to be damp and the sides felt wet and slimy.

"I reflected, however, that the condensation of moisture resulted from the fact that the sides of the tank were cooler than the air admitted. Water vapor will not condense on anything that is warmer than itself, and it occurred to me that if I introduced air that was very much colder than I wanted to use, then it would be warming up in the tank and becoming drier all the time. It would not deposit moisture on the sides and would actually absorb the moisture there.

"I therefore provided a refrigerator, in which were placed large blocks of ice covered with salt. This was placed in another room at a higher elevation than the tank, and a pipe covered with asbestos paper was employed to lead the cold air into the tank.

"The first effect was the drying of the walls, and then I felt the level of the cold air gradually rising. At last it came over my head. The tank was full and I found myself immersed in cool air. I felt so cool and comfortable that it seemed difficult to believe that Washington stood sizzling outside. I climbed up the ladder in the swimming tank until my head was above the surface, and then found myself breathing a hot, damp, muggy atmosphere. I therefore speedily retreated into the tank, where I was perfectly cool and comfortable.

"Guided by this experience, I tried another experiment in my house. I put the refrigerator in the attic and led the cold air downward through a pipe covered with asbestos into one of the rooms of the house. The doors were kept shut and the windows were opened at the top. The temperature in that room was perfectly comfortable, about 65 degrees.

"Some years ago the papers were speaking of an ice plant that had been installed in the White House and congratulated the President, then Mr. Taft, upon a temperature of only 80 degrees when the thermometer showed 100 degrees outside. Under similar conditions I enjoyed in my house a temperature of 65 degrees (the ideal temperature), with a delicious feeling of freshness in the air."

23 YEARS NOVEL

Mr. Joseph Conrad Tells Of Book Started On Honeymoon

London, June 22.—For a very temperamental author to finish a novel 23 years after writing the first half of it is very difficult, but this is the achievement of Mr. Joseph Conrad, whose latest book, "The Rescue," the novel in question, will be published on Thursday.

Yesterday Mr. Conrad told a Daily Mail reporter, who interviewed him in the white, book-lined study of his house in the drowsy old-world village of Bishopsbourne, Kent, that the satisfactory completion of this book after so many years, crowded with so many emotions, was no easy task.

"I had not only to recapture the style, but to recapture the mood too, which is by no means easy after 23 years," he said. "I began the book when I was on my honeymoon in Brittany. I wrote nearly half of it—then I laid it aside.

"An American reviewer stated that he thought he had distinguished the join and mentioned the place. He was wrong. I wonder if English critics will be more successful. Somehow I do not think they will.

"The Rescue" is the love story of Captain Lingard, whose after years are described in some of my very earliest novels. The scene is laid in the Malayan Seas.

READ BY THE YOUNG MEN

"I am very glad that I am being read by the young men of today. I wrote for the last generation, but it is this generation which has begun to read me, especially the young men, and it delights me."

As Mr. Conrad said this there was an expression on his eager face, with its sea-tanned skin, pointed grey-streaked beard, and quick brown eyes, moving restlessly under black eyebrows, which showed that the novelist of adventure was a man of adventure too.

In his face was the alertness of the sailor, and as a sailor he said frankly, "Writing is not my life. Though I have not been to sea for 25 years I am a sailor. This is not really my life—it has just happened."

Countless people, however, will be glad to hear that he is busy on his next novel, the scene of which is the Mediterranean in 1815—with Napoleon and Elba in the back-ground.

RED SERPENT NECKLACE

Paris, June 24.—The "stream of blood" is the fashion in Paris necklaces. It has been launched by one of the jewellers of the Rue de la Paix. The effect is obtained by setting tiny little oblong cut rubies as closely together as possible on a flexible platinum mount. The dull gleam of such a necklace on a white neck produces the impression of a crimson serpent. A single gem, preferably a drop pearl, may be attached to this innovation.

American Woman Rebuilds Village

Hattonchatel In St. Mihiel Salient Is Reconstructed By Miss Belle Skinner

Paris, June 26.—"You just haven't time to get tired if you are rebuilding French villages," says Miss Belle Skinner of Holyoke, Mass. She ought to know, for it is due largely to her efforts that Hattonchatel, in the St. Mihiel salient, recaptured from the Germans on September 12, 1918, is regaining its pre-war appearance, even to duplicating the old windmill which, with the once famous monastery, has for years interested visitors to that picturesque district.

Engulfed in the first German onrush in 1914 and then fired by the Germans when they retreated from the American First Army in its first attack, little remained but smoke-blackened ruins perched upon a jutting eminence of the heights of the Meuse looking down upon the Woevre plain when Miss Skinner arrived there after the armistice and decided to get busy.

She consulted the architect, Cesar, at Nancy, talked with surviving residents, obtained funds from many friends as well as from her own purse and quietly commenced work. Her task is already gaining commendation, and the French-American Welfare Committee this week gave a public reception when the ardent New Englander visited Paris seeking a few days' rest from her devoted efforts.

Another American woman has been signally honored this week. Mrs. L. A. Lynch, who for two years has been in charge of 20,000 Rumanian war orphans cared for by the American Red Cross. The Rumanian Government has decided that Mrs. Lynch has all the qualities of a good citizen and has conferred citizenship on her and upon General Berthelot, who reorganised the Rumanian army after its initial crushing defeat in 1916 and handled his task in the Balkans with the utmost sympathy. Before taking up the orphan department Mrs. Lynch directed the Hotel Metropole in Bucharest for the Red Cross.

GIRL KILLED ON ALPS

Hurled Over Precipice By Dislodged Rock

Vevey, June 24.—A party of nine young girls left Bouveret, on Lake Geneva, on Saturday evening at six o'clock to climb Grammont and followed the ordinary path until close to Tanay, when, seeking a shorter route, they got lost among the precipitous slopes overlooking St. Gingolph.

While they were climbing a gully from which there was no outlet, an avalanche of stones fell, and Mlle. Feller, a medical student, was killed by a huge rock which pushed her body over a precipice. Another girl was injured.

Several girls hurried back to Bouveret to seek help.

Later a storm broke, but during the night a search party rescued the remaining girls badly suffering from cold.

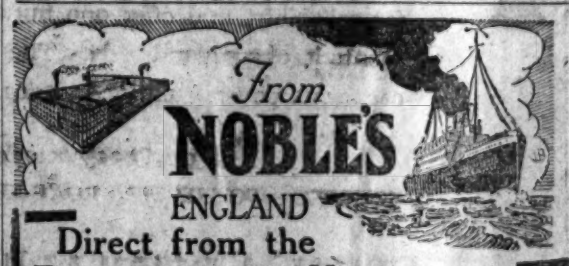
DEARER BREAD IN PARIS

Threatened Increase In France

Paris, June 24.—The Agricultural Commission of the Chamber has concluded its examination of the Government's scheme relating to the food supply of France, including the plans for fixing the price of home-grown wheat.

The Commission decided to fix at £4 per 220lb., the price to be paid to French growers for the 1920 harvest, and is considering the advisability of giving a bonus of £8 per 2.47 acres for wheat sown in the liberated regions. The scheme will now be laid before the Chamber.

According to the French Press, if this price is adhered to the result will be to increase the price of bread by 2d. per 2lb. 3oz., making it 1s. per 2lb. 3oz.



From NOBLE'S ENGLAND

Direct from the Factory to your Home

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-Order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the offices of the North China Daily News, Shanghai (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send today for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Costumes	Underwear	Made to Measure Suits
Frocks and Coat Frocks	Baby Linen	Overcoats, Waterproofs
Skirts and Underskirts	School Outfits	Bedding, Linens
Blouses, Millinery	Hats, Caps. Footwear	Carpets, Curtains
Coats, Sports Coats	Ready-to-Wear Suits	Napery, Cutlery

PATTERNS. John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in full) should wherever possible be sent by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE LD. Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England

Captive Flowers From Every Clime

are set before you, prepared by men whose life-work it has been to imprison the elusive odors of creation's sweetest flowers, lest they should waste their fragrance in obscurity.

COTY, PIVER, RIGAUD, HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER, GALLET AND GRENOVILLE.

Our prices are moderate, but our quality—superlative.

American Drug Co.
Proprietors of the
Maison de Parfumerie
40, Nanking Road.
Telephone Central 79 and 81
TO ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE
URAL JEWELLERY STORE
The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
A special line of
URAL STONES
made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.
Watches and Clocks
and
regulating and repairing of same
Engraving neatly executed.
No. 291 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)
18198

Last Week of WING ON'S SUMMER SALE

Special Values in:—

Women's Hosiery
Ice Cream Freezers
Newly arrived Provisions
Ginghams
Ornaments
Notion Goods

Savings On Everything

THE WING ON CO.

(Shanghai), Ltd.

"Universal Providers"

Nanking and Chekiang Roads.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, AUGUST 8, 1920

OVERLAND BUILT TO GIVE SERVICE AND MAKES GOOD

Central Garage Man Tells How Hard It Is To Wreck Sturdy Car

"They're built for service and they give it," proudly asserted Mr. C. J. White, of the Central Garage, while discussing the merits of the Overland. And then he proceeded to tell of an incident that happened in Shanghai last week that proved his point.

Everyone who has made the trip to Woosung has shuddered at the possibilities of accident on the deadly right angle turn, a short distance from the Woosung Forts Hotel. It has claimed several victims in the past and presents a constant menace to the motorist.

Recently a party of motorists made the Woosung trip in an Overland. The driver, as he approached the right angle turn, saw another machine approaching at a high rate of speed. A collision seemed inevitable, the only alternative being for one of the cars to leave the road and go over an eight-foot embankment.

The Overland driver made a quick decision and took the bank in preference to a collision.

Hurtling over the embankment the Overland landed squarely on its wheels and, aside from a severe shaking up the members of the party escaped injury.

After assuring himself that his passengers were safe, the driver extricated his car from the ditch into which he had driven it, touched the starter, the motor purred and the ride was continued as if nothing had happened.

"It's a hard job to wreck an Overland," opined Mr. White.

LIFE OF TIRES CAN BE LENGTHENED

Troubles Cannot Be Entirely Avoided But Care Will Greatly Decrease Them

There is a very simple way to coax an automobile tire to give just a little more mileage by preventing troubles rather than going to the expense of trying to repair damage when it may be too late. This was a remark dropped by a veteran on Auto Row.

"Tire trouble is about as vexing as anything that can happen to an automobile driver," said he. "So much of it is unnecessary, too, if the car owner would take pains to prevent it. Of course, no one can avoid punctures altogether. Careful driving and keeping an eye on the road will do a great deal—but there is always the chance that a tack or nail will get in its work in spite of the most careful driving. As a matter of fact, punctures are easily handled when they do occur. There are so many handy repair materials and instant vulcanisers that even an inexperienced man or woman can easily take care of them.

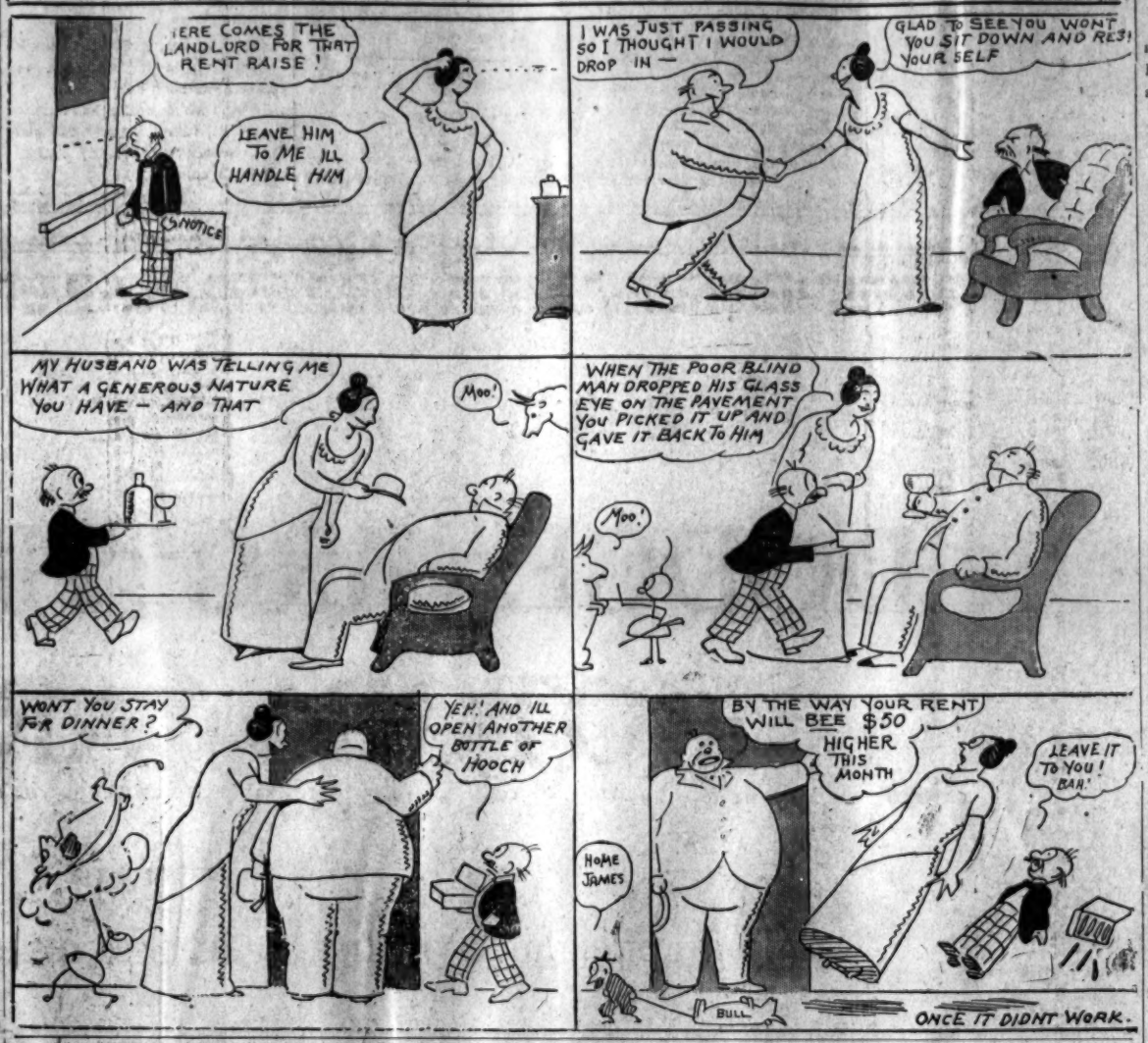
"But it is the blowout that is mean—and it is dangerous, too. When a front tire, for instance, blows out on a road, with the car moving at a fast speed, luck is surely perched on the driver's seat if there is not a bad accident. I believe that nine out of ten blowouts can be prevented. If a car owner will carefully examine his tires once a week and will clean out holes and cuts in the tread and then fill them with tire dough or putty, or even vulcanise the repair job with one of the many handy kits on the market he will have few blowouts. A little cut, if neglected, permits the sharp sand to work in and causes and boils. The tread gradually separates from the fabric, and even the threads in the fabric are cut. The tire becomes so weak on this one spot that it cannot stand the pressure—and then there is a blowout.

"Even fairly large cuts can be treated easily by a car owner and such accidents cannot happen. Careful driving, gentle use of the brakes and attention to small cuts and holes in the tires will double the mileage on any tire over that obtained by the careless motorist. In these days of high prices, that really means something to an automobile owner.

Removing Battery Terminals

Storage battery terminals are often difficult to remove, especially after the battery has been on the car so long that they are corroded. Removing them with a hammer endangers the plates, but a C clamp may be used with safety and with despatch. Place the clamp with the lip resting against the terminal and the screw against the connector as shown at the top of this page. After a couple of turns with the wrench the cable comes out easily.

They All Fall For It — By T. E. Powers


HERE COMES THE LANDLORD FOR THAT RENT RAISE!
LEAVE HIM TO ME I'LL HANDLE HIM
NOTICE
I WAS JUST PASSING SO I THOUGHT I WOULD DROP IN —
GLAD TO SEE YOU WONT YOU SIT DOWN AND REST YOUR SELF
MY HUSBAND WAS TELLING ME WHAT A GENEROUS NATURE YOU HAVE — AND THAT
MOO!
WHEN THE POOR BLIND MAN DROPPED HIS GLASS EYE ON THE PAVEMENT YOU PICKED IT UP AND GAVE IT BACK TO HIM
MOO!
WONT YOU STAY FOR DINNER?
YEH! AND I'LL OPEN ANOTHER BOTTLE OF HOOCH
BY THE WAY YOUR RENT WILL BEE $50 HIGHER THIS MONTH
LEAVE IT TO YOU! BAH!
HOME JAMES
BULL
ONCE IT DIDNT WORK.

Federal Tires Best, Insists Distributor

"Cars equipped with Federal cord tires will go farther with the same impetus because of the wonderful flexibility of these tires. Their remarkable resiliency effects easier and smoother traction, saves unnecessary wear, and also saves fuel," says the local distributor.

"Friction and internal heat are minimised because every cord is insulated by impregnating in live supple rubber. The cords are built up diagonally in layers each layer running transversely to the other, thereby affording the greater possible strength and flexibility.

"Road shocks do not damage some particular part of the tire, because all strains are equally absorbed by the whole tire—every cord bears its quota of the impact, according to the Federal tire dealer here."

Check Taken On Motor Trucks

As a precaution against the possible tie-up of the railway transportation of the country for want of coal, the council of national defense has prepared a statement for the war department showing there is available approximately 320,000 motor trucks belonging to the government or that may be commandeered.

Motor trucks saved the day in England during a railroad strike and astonished everyone in the country by carrying home in record time the people who worked in the loop during the Chicago street car strike.

One of the most popular long distance freighters used in motor transportation is a truck designed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron, Ohio, and used exclusively by that company on its Akron to Boston express line. These trucks are being sent all over the country to demonstrate motor truck efficiency and motorisation of the farm. The multiplex cord tire so generally used today was first tried out on these Goodyear trucks.

New Commercial Rubber Is Found

A new commercial rubber known as "chrysil" has been discovered by Hall and Goodspeed, botanists at the California experiment station. Chrysil is found in the roots of two native shrubs growing wild in the alkali plains county west of the Rocky Mountains. They are most abundant in Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

This new rubber is of very high grade and vulcanises readily. The rubber is in largest quantity in the root just below the soil line. Average yields are 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent. This discovery promises to be of great commercial importance as it opens up a new industry for millions of acres of what has always been considered "waste lands."

KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

This year's models retain all the mechanical excellence which has given the King a world reputation for reliability, and offer one hundred new refinements in chassis and body. The most economical car for its power built in America.

Four body models

TOURING — FOURSOME — ROAD-KING — LIMOUDAN

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Export Department*, 152-154 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRAENDER TYRES

Braender Bulldog Non-Skid Tyres are just like the olden Knights of King Arthur's Court. They mean protection. Even as the Knights tilted in combat to protect their women folk — Braender Tyres successfully fight poor roads and slippery pavements.

The Bulldog Tread—built like the jaws of a bulldog—grip the road, preventing skids and accidents.

The superb materials from which Braenders are built, mean long uninterrupted mileage. You won't know what motoring *is* until you ride on Braenders.

BB Tread comes in inch sizes
Bulldog Tread in inches and millimeters

BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO.

Factory and Main Office: Rutherford, N. J., U. S. A.
Export Offices: 132 Nassau St., New York, U. S. A. / 131-133 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

BRISCOE

The Leader of Light-weight Cars

NEW SHIPMENT ARRIVED

Smart and distinctive in appearance; in every way mechanically sound; combining all the most wanted features of car construction, the whole scientifically blended; the Briscoe Touring car is what you have been wanting and have been unable to find—a car that meets your ideals and suits your pocket.

MODELS DISPLAYED AT AUTO PALACE CO.'S SHOW WINDOW, AVENUE JOFFRE.

Demonstrations given and inspection invited.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

38 Canton Road — Distributors — 'Phone Central 2002.

STEADY INCREAE OF AUTO OWNERS

Over Half A Million Licenses Issued To New Yorkers During Four Months

In line with the steadily increasing number of automobile fatalities in New York is the large number of additional cars which have received their "plates" to operate this year. The demand for licenses during four months of this year have brought in receipts amounting to about $750,000 more than that taken in for the whole of last year.

The total receipts for 1919 at the Secretary of State's Auto License Bureau, No. 127 West 65th Street, was approximately $3,250,000. For a third of that period this year the receipts amount to about $4,000,000. The bureau takes in practically all New York State.

From 20 to 33 percent of the applicants for operator and chauffeur licenses have been rejected. Temporary permits, to the number of 4,500, have been issued this year. Such a permit allows a person to operate a car for a period of ten days, but only when accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur. This can be renewed twice if necessary. At the expiration of that time, if an applicant believes he is capable of operating a car alone, he can take an examination.

TESTS FOR ALL OPERATORS

All operators and chauffeurs are required to take an examination this year. Those who pass the test now can get a renewal next year without having to undergo another examination. A practical road test is given to all applicants. A chauffeur "expert" attached to the License Bureau accompanies the new driver, and a busy and congested thoroughfare such as Broadway or Fifth Avenue is usually selected, with the applicant at the wheel.

New recruits for licenses must know, first of all, the traffic rules. As a driver in the heavy traffic in this city must be prepared for all kinds of emergencies, the road test usually decides whether an applicant is mentally and physically qualified for a license.

The following table shows the number of licenses issued during four months (February, March, April and May) of 1919 and the same four months period of 1920:

	1919 (4 mos.)	1920 (4 mos.)
Passenger cars	109,856	180,000
Commercial	34,356	81,000
Operators	80,000	138,000
Chauffeurs	82,838	120,000
Trailers	728	1,100
Motorcycles	5,000	12,000
Total	312,772	522,100

The number of auto owners has steadily increased each year. The cars most in demand are the medium-priced machines and cheaper makes.

AUTOMOBILE DEATH ROLL

Col. Edward S. Cornell of the National Highways Protective Society, speaking of the casualties caused by motor vehicles, said it was high time that adequate laws were passed to safeguard the lives of pedestrians.

"In April and May ninety-five victims were claimed. The number killed by automobiles in this city and State in the last three years totalled 3,097. The $4,000,000 received by the State for auto licenses does not erase this bloodclot. And who is going to care for the hundreds of maimed and crippled who are run down every year?

"What we need in this city is a Motor Vehicle Commission, with powers similar to those operating in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. Unless up-to-date automobile legislation is enacted at Albany, which should include the licensing of all operators throughout the State and a thorough investigation as to the applicant's character and fitness to operate automobiles, fatalities will continue to increase.

"A new law in Connecticut compels a driver or chauffeur to put up a $5,000 bond for each cab. In this city a man who buys a car on the instalment plan, having no liability cannot pay any claims brought against him as a result of injury or death to a pedestrian. The Auto Bureau should be conducted along the lines of a Board of Health."

Charles La Brun, in charge of the records of the Chief Medical Examiner's office, in discussing deaths resulting from automobile accidents, said that in about 80 percent of the cases no arrests are made.

Brake Mechanism Seldom Gets All Oil It Requires

The brake mechanism seldom gets the lubrication it really needs. Oil is required on the pins supporting the brake shoes and upon the bearing points of the cams or toggle mechanism, which actuates the brakes. These parts usually depend for lubricant on the hand oil can. Beginning at the operating lever, every joint in the brake needs occasional oiling, as do the bearings.

ALL-METAL PLANE STIRS U. S. FLIERS

JL-6 Monoplane Looked Upon As Revolutionising Present Construction

New York, June 20.—Aircraft design and construction will have to be completely revolutionised as the result of the success of an all-metal airplane, the product of German genius, in the opinion of prominent American aircraft manufacturers and Army Air Service officials who have witnessed the performances of the machine. Demonstrations of this plane, several of which have been imparted from Germany by J. L. Larsen, President of the J. L. Aircraft Corporation of 347 Madison Avenue, have been in progress during the last few weeks in Washington and Central Park, L. I., and the consensus is that it represents a step forward in the manufacture of heavier-than-air types.

An official of one of the leading aircraft companies in this country, who took a flight this last week in the plane at Central Park, declared it was a hopeless task to attempt to compete in the market with the JL-6, as the Larsen plane is known.

"How frail the present types of airplanes, with their fabric wings and wooden fuselages, appear alongside of this machine, with its metal wings and body!" he said. "Aircraft builders throughout the world have got to change their ideas entirely to meet this new departure in construction. I simply throw up my hands when I think of this remarkable craft."

It was said on good authority that one American company was going out of business, realising the futility of continuing to manufacture planes along the present lines of construction. Their engineers have been studying metal construction, with a view of building a similar type of plane, if possible.

Captain Edward Rickenbacker, America's leading ace in the World War, who also took a flight last week, was enthusiastic over the performances of the plane in the air. He said the advantages of having metal wings needed no explanation. He saw a great future for aviation with this and other innovations his experienced eye detected.

The first fact noted about the JL-6 is that it is a monoplane, which means it has only one wing. The fuselage, or body, rests directly on this wing. There are no wires or struts, such as are used in the present type of airplane construction. In a biplane the fuselage rests between the upper and lower wing, which accounts in part for the bracing and wiring.

The metal used in the wings and body is an aluminium composition, which is a secret of the manufacturer. In tests made of the strength of the wings, eighty-five men are reported to have stood on the forty-eight-foot spread without causing any ill effects. In the body of the plane, which is inclosed in glass and luxuriously upholstered, there is room for six passengers and two pilots. The motive power is furnished by a 160 horse power Mercedes engine, giving it an average speed of 115 miles an hour.

There is an interesting story in connection with the bringing of the German plane to this country for commercial purposes. J. L. Larsen, who was born in Denmark but has been an American citizen for twenty-five years, went abroad last Fall to sell American-made planes. Larsen wondered why he had such ill luck in his selling campaign until he learned of the German metal plane. He witnessed several flight of the craft and immediately negotiated for the American rights for the metal construction. The creation of the JL-6 type is his own, but the metal wing and construction are the work of Dr. Hugo Junker, the German engineer.

"All rights and patent claims for this country on the JL-6 are mine," said Mr. Larsen, "and the corporation which I formed is 100 percent American owned. The corporation was formed for the purpose of starting immediately the manufacture of all-metal airplanes.

"The plane only requires five gallons of gasoline to fly 100 miles. An idea of the saving in fuel may be gained when you consider that one of the leading types of planes uses up forty-six gallons an hour to negotiate the same distance. This plane of which I speak requires two 400 horse power Libertys to propel it, while mine has one 160 horse power engine."

On a recent flight from Atlantic City to Philadelphia and return with six passengers on board, the monoplane flew the 120 miles in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-four seconds. An average altitude of a mile was maintained.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
with chain wheels and chains carried to the last pitch of accuracy so that the finest running may be ensured. The "silky" run of a Raleigh is world famous.
GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER
Wm. Forbes & Co.
TIENTSIN

THE exhilarating effects of the open road are fully felt when speeding along on a Trusty Triumph. The steady beat of the engine tells of the miles slipping by, and there is nothing to detract from the pleasures of the day.
MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.
TRIUMPH
Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Sole Agents for Northern China
Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association Ltd.
Shanghai

GORDON TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

MUSTARD & CO.
2 Museum Road Shanghai

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

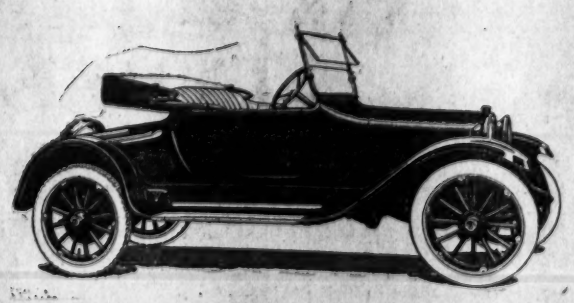
The appearance of the car inspires respect.

It gives an instant impression of sturdiness and strength.

This impression is verified by its long life and excellent performance.

The petrol consumption is unusually low.
The tyre mileage is unusually high.

AGENTS
SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE



Municipal Motor Service Established In New York

Commissioner Whalen Explains Benefits And Economies Of New Taxi System

Municipal officials in Shanghai and in every other large community throughout the world will doubtless watch with interest the experiment being tried in New York by the establishment of a Municipal Taxi System. The New York Times gives the following account of the plan:

The establishment of a municipal taxicab service for the accommodation of city officials who have been supplied in the past with automobiles which remained idle more than half the time originated with Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who estimates that the cost of furnishing motor transportation to the city heads will be cut in half, approximately. In devising a scheme to cut the expenses of the city Commissioner Whalen had the support of Mayor Hylan, who has said a great deal about the waste of the people's money.

The Commissioner of Plant and Structures has been able to go ahead with his scheme notwithstanding the fact that some of the city fathers are deeply chagrined at the prospect of giving up their passenger cars. The administration of which they are a part has been committed to a policy of economy, and, for that matter, to public ownership. So why should they complain if the city is to venture upon a plan of municipal ownership which will begin with motor taxi vehicles. Commissioner Whalen undoubtedly was certain of his ground before he made the proposal.

ANALYSIS OF COST

Commissioner Whalen has made careful analysis of the cost of present and prospective automobile service for the city departments. He makes the simple statement that through the Municipal Garage the Department of Plant and Structures will provide the necessary automobile service for city officials at considerably less than the rates which have been fixed by city ordinance for taxicab service.

These taxicab rates are established by Section 102 Code or Ordinances, which provides that the following rates for not more than two passengers shall be permissible: For the first one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents, and for each succeeding one-fourth mile or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. Where three or more passengers are carried the ordinance fixes the rates: for the first one-half mile or any fraction thereof, at 40 cents and for each succeeding one-sixth of a mile or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

When these rates are figured on another basis it is found that taxi service for city officials costs 50 cents an hour for not more than two passengers and 70 cents an hour for three or more passengers. Compared with these costs, the Commissioner shows that the cost per mile of operating cars maintained in the Municipal Garage averages 20.3 cents and that the cost per hour of operating cars averages 88.2 cents.

ECONOMY ESTABLISHED

It is explained that there is no hourly rate provided by city ordinance for motor vehicles, but the rate for waiting time is $1.50 per hour. He adds:

"This comparison establishes the economy of the municipal garage system, and the new taxicab plan will still further reduce the average cost of this service. When the city in 1916 attempted to centralize the automobile service of the city, the Department of Plant and Structures, formerly the Department of Bridges, was assigned to perform it. The department then had a garage at Nassau Street, under the Brooklyn Bridge in which cars used by the department were cared for and to some extent garage service was performed for other departments. Upon the conversion of this department garage in 1916 into a municipal garage, various passenger automobiles operated under individual control by seventeen city departments were transferred to that garage. In all there were eighty-two old cars. There are at present in the garage eighty cars, of which three are department trucks.

"After the new taxicabs are delivered there will be eighty-five cars, of which three are department trucks. Other motor vehicles operated by the city, but not in the municipal garage, are passenger cars, 309; trucks and tractors, 305; ambulances, patrol wagons, etc., 73, and Police Department motor cycles, 276, making a total of 963. Fire engines and other apparatus of the Fire Department are not included in this list."

BUDGET MADE UP

The appropriations for the maintenance of the municipal garage, according to the figures given by Commissioner Whalen, were $155,085 for the current year, and this is the amount he expects to cut in half. In this total the cost of personal service represents $80,945, and other than personal service amounts to $74,140. The amount of the appropriation is due to the numerous items included in the budget for this service, some of which are: One superintendent at $2,250 per annum; three clerks at $1,080; five automobile machinists, at $8 per day; one carpenter, at $8 per day; nine laborers, at $4 to $4.25 per day; thirty-six chauffeurs, at $1,220 to $1,620 per annum, and one garage foreman, at $1,740.

The service rendered by the cars under the control of the municipal garage in the year 1919 aggregated 506,890 miles in productive service, 25,986 miles in non-productive work, a total of 532,876 miles. The hours of service were 109,253, being 96,591 as productive and 12,662 hours non-productive.

The cost of operation of these cars, including oil, gasoline, accessories, tires, tubes, repairs, material and chauffeurs' salaries and overhead, was $108,379.67.

"The plan under which the municipal garage was operated," says Commissioner Whalen, "was to assign touring cars with department chauffeurs, for the use of the commissioners and deputies, and Ford runabouts for the foremen, inspectors, etc., the smaller cars usually being furnished the department without chauffeurs, and being driven by the persons using them.

TIME IS WASTED

"It was found that the system of assigning cars was objectionable, owing to the time wasted in waiting. With a view to correcting this the taxicab system was planned with the approval of the Mayor, and provision for such service was made in the 1920 budget, which carried an item of $30,000 for new equipment. Out of this amount twenty-five Ford taxicabs have been contracted for and are now being delivered. These taxicabs are being put into service in place of the machines now 'on call' for city officials. The taxi stand is on the north side of the Municipal Building, and there city officials who are entitled to requisition taxis for municipal purposes will get quick service. The service will be operated just like a private taxicab company. On receipt of a call the cab at the head of the line will move out in response. On completing its trip it will go back into and be ready for the next call.

"Each cab will be metered and will register not only the number of persons using it, but also the distance traveled and the waiting time. Charges will be entered against the department using the taxicab, and it is expected that the new service will show a great saving from the present method. Eventually, no doubt, this taxicab service will supplant the other cars now in use and will supply all required service for all city officials, except those whose duties require them to have cars always at their disposal, such as the Street Cleaning Commissioner, the Fire Chiefs and other officials of the Police Department."

TOO MUCH WAITING TIME

It has been estimated by Commissioner Whalen that too great a proportion of the cost of operating motor cars for the convenience of city officials in the past has been represented by waiting time. The proportion of waiting to actual operation is entirely too great, he believes, and he says that a walk around the Municipal Building is sufficient to convince one of the great amount of time, and consequently of money, wasted, due to the idleness of cars and chauffeurs.

Heretofore it has been the custom of deputy commissioners or other officials to start on a trip of inspection in a city-operated car, for instance, at about 11 o'clock in the morning. During the course of his investigation the car and the driver necessarily had to remain idle for some time, as it was not available for the use of any other official. Under the plan devised by the Commissioner of Plant and Structures the cars will be used as they are needed, and this will mean that they may be kept in almost continuous operation.

When the contracts for the new taxicabs were made in the early part of May their delivery was called for within ninety days, and that time has almost elapsed, so that the municipal taxicab service may be in full operation within the next two or three weeks. The chauffeurs will respond to the calls of only those who can show the proper credentials. The drivers will be subject to complaints just as they are in the case of privately owned cabs. When the chauffeur leaves the municipal garage he will be furnished with the blanks necessary for keeping a complete record of his trips.

MUST HAVE ORDER

The applicants for the service will be provided with an order for their trips, and these will establish the fact that they are entitled to the service. The chauffeur's trip order will instruct him to leave the garage at a certain hour with a car, the number of which will be designated. He will report with the cab at a given location for a passenger or passengers whose city department will be noted on the blank. Even the time when he must arrive there will be entered on the blank by the starter.

Attached to his trip order will be a blank receipt showing the time he left the garage, the time the service began, the time elapsed, the time he returned to the garage, and, finally, the time when the service was ended. The user of the taxi will be required to certify that the service required by him is correct, and this will be returned to the starter at the garage.

In order that the operation of the garage may be accounted for, the storekeeper is required to furnish a daily report showing every article he receives for use in the garage. A record is kept also of every article going out of the garage, and charges are made against the individual cars. An account for each car will be kept to show the cost of equipment, repairs, material and supplies, and a daily report made on the amount of gasoline and oil furnished for each car. Likewise a report is made each time a car is washed and polished, and a complete record of every car is kept monthly to show the total mileage, both productive and non-productive, the total service, both productive and non-productive, other items of expense, and the overhead costs. Even the tires of the cars will be included in the records which will be kept to show whether the tires have rendered the service guaranteed.

Simple Idea To Increase Use Of Big Pneumatics

Ingenuity has triumphed again in the automobile world. This time it is not the comfortable pleasure car, but the bulky, hand-aboring truck that takes unto itself the benefit of a simple but big idea.

For several months men in the trucking world who desire more speed or more protection for their goods have wanted to let pneumatic cord tires—the giants that appeared a short time ago—shoulder the burdens now carried by huge solids.

But the operators objected. They pictured themselves sweating under an almost impossible task every time there was a blow-out or other necessity for changing tires on the road. And they didn't like the picture.

The larger sized pneumatics—one of which will measure 44 inches in diameter, with a thickness of 10 inches—are so heavy that they have been considered beyond the capacity of one man to handle when the ordinary type of wheel is used, since it is necessary to detach the tire from the rim. The change also requires the strenuous joy of inflating the new tire.

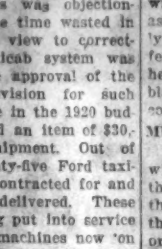
Thus the general adoption of the giant pneumatic for rapid hauling has been hampered, while man turned his inventive faculties toward the idea of simplifying the operation.

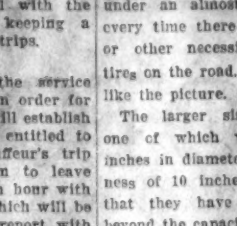
The idea came. It was developed. And now, according to announcement made at Akron, the world's tire making center, the stamp of utility and practicability has been put on it by six of the biggest steel wheel manufacturers of the United States, who have started to make deliveries of wheels embodying the idea. A dozen other firms will likewise adopt the idea, it was said.

BOYCE MOTO METER

"RED SPOT"

The Double-Duty Searchlight





INSURE YOUR CAR

Against Motor Troubles.

A Keen, Penetrating and Powerful Searchlight FOR Pleasure Cars, Trucks and Motor Boats

The Boyce Moto-Meter is the only accessory that pays back in dividends one hundred times its original cost.

ALL MODELS IN STOCK

Standard			
U.S.	$10.00	Univeral	$ 7.50
Junior	$ 5.00	Midget	$ 2.50
Ford	$ 2.75	Overland	$10.00

We sell at America's Retail Price

Red Spot complete, with Mirror, 5½-in. diameter U.S. $7.5

Red Spot complete, with Mirror, 7-in. diameter U.S. $10.00

FOR SALE BY

DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.

P 346 Nanking Road SHANGHAI Phone C. 1518

TIME IS MONEY

Why waste it with

Coolie Handcarts?

You can obtain quicker and better service by

'Phoning

CENT. 2403

C. G. C.

Motor Truck Service always at your disposal

CHINA GARAGE CO.

21 FOOCHOW ROAD

GOODRICH

TIRES

We have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimetre), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD

GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

"Best in the Long Run"

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

FURUKAWA & CO., LTD.

1B Jinkee Road TIRE DEPARTMENT Tel. Central 4932

IN JAVA AMERICAN CARS ARE POPULAR

Letter From Ernest Kaai Tells Of Demand And Gives Prices At Which Makes Sell

Over in Java the automotive business is growing as rapidly and healthily as do the forests and other vegetation for which the island is famed. Ernest Kaai, master of Hawaii's musical instruments and Hawaiian music is still in Java where his Hawaiian players and singers continue to take delight with them wherever they go.

In a letter written to a home friend, received last week Kaai tells something of the prices at which American made motor cars are selling in Java and his figures make possible some interesting comparisons. There are the prices he quotes:

Ford	$1,100
Dodge	2,150
Buick	2,910
Hudson	4,000
Nash	2,920
Jordan	4,400
Twin-six Packard	6,200

"There are Elgins, Ramblers, Winton Sixes, Cole 8's, besides other American cars of which I never heard," adds the writer. "And every car that comes in finds a ready customer."

Business Of Motor Trucking Demands Using Good Sense

"The motor trucking business is a good business, a business in which good legitimate money is to be made, a business which is to have a tremendous effect upon the economic future of the country, but a warning cannot be sounded too early nor too emphatically as to the necessity for careful investigation and consideration from all angles by the man about to embark in it," says a Moreland truck dealer.

LOOK WELL FIRST

"The man proposing to enter the business should make a careful study. He should not allow enthusiasm, either his own or that of some truck salesman, to rush him into the business before he knows what he is doing. Trucking is a solid business proposition like every other business. It has its responsibilities, it has its definite costs, its liabilities. It is certainly not a get-rich-quick or fly-by-night method in which all you have to do is buy a truck and then use it overtime to cart the consequent wealth to the bank. The man should not be misled by golden promises of business or the extravagant visions that a comparatively new line of business always evokes.

"Manufacturers, salesmen, all are enthusiastic as they vision the future of the business. If they weren't, as in any other line, there would be no progress, but the man should enter the truck business with a cold-blooded eye to business, pure business. Promises of business are sometimes easily given, but do not always show up in actual facts. The Moreland company and its salesmen in common with every reputable truck manufacturer and their salesmen, will do everything possible to help the buyer of a truck to become a successful business man. The buyer of a Moreland truck can be sure of every help possible from the concern. It is for its own interests to do so. It wishes to sell all the trucks possible, but it does not wish to sell them merely for the sale itself. It wants the truck to stay sold and to make money for the owner as well as taking its true place in promoting the general welfare.

"However, a man buying a truck with the intention of entering the business should look over his ground thoroughly. Then he should buy the truck, not on the promise of business, but from a reasonably accurate assurance from his own knowledge obtained from thorough investigation as to what he can do. As has been stated the trucking field is a big one, one that has only just begun to develop, one that has tremendous possibilities if handled in a common-sense, legitimate business way.

FIGURE COSTS CAREFULLY

"Costs of operation must be carefully gone over. Sometimes a man is told that the operation costs are a given figure. On analysis it is seen that this figure includes nothing besides gas, oil and tires. In figuring costs it is necessary also to figure in, depreciation, interest, insurance, taxes, repairs and other expenses. It isn't wise to enter the business with an idea that hauling can be done for so much less than the other fellow is doing it unless one is assured by studying over all these figures and items of expense.

Too Much French Chalk Injurious

It is an excellent thing to sprinkle some French chalk or tale in the shoe before putting in the tube but don't be prodigal in the use of it, for too much is worse than not any. If there is an excess of chalk it is apt to roll up into little balls, and the continual friction of the tube against these will very soon do material damage to the tube. In fact, there have been instances where the tube was literally chewed to pieces—so badly damaged that it was found impractical to repair it.—Motor Life.

Ford Tires Grow In Popularity, Reports Dealer

An interesting discussion of Ford tires and the wear Ford owners should expect from their casings was put forth yesterday in a convincing manner by E. H. a local dealer.

"Whenever selling Ford tires I am particular to let the buyer know just when he is getting in the Horseshoe cord casing of the popular size. For instance, Horseshoe cords for Fords are made by the air-bark process, which is the same method used for the large and expensive tires.

The small tires, therefore, have all the advantage of the large car tires and furnish the same high mileage. Most Ford casings are made by a simpler and less expensive process which requires considerably less time, but the Horseshoe tire for the Ford is identical with the large tires manufactured by the Racine Tire Company, and all that can be said of the larger sizes holds good for the smaller ones.

"We also consider that the special attention paid to Ford sizes was a big factor in the jump of the number of Horseshoes sold last year, which was more than double the number sold the year before. That seems to be characteristic of the growth of the sales record of these tires. They have only been on the market a comparatively short length of time, but already they have taken a place among the first in popularity and still the demand grows."

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS (TRADE MARK) AND RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS

THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS ALSO ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS

Write for List to— G. JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Ebenezer, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Code For Tire Users

1—Keep tires properly inflated.
2—Be sure to repair little tread cuts regularly.
3—Prevent blowouts by avoiding severe jolts and maintaining full air pressure.
4—Have mud boils cleaned out and repaired at once.
5—Be careful in applying tubes.
6—Avoid sudden stops, quick starts and skidding.
7—Keep front wheels in alignment.
8—Use French talc in the casing but avoid using too much.
9—Avoid ruts and save the side walls.
10—Don't drive in car tracks.
11—Apply chains properly (if they must be used).
12—Avoid sharp obstructions.
13—Remove grease, oil and acids from your tires at once by using a cloth moistened in gasoline.
14—Examine clincher rim occasionally for irregularities and rust.
15—Prevent damage from rust by using rim paint.
16—Carry spare tubes in a bag.
17—Keep spare tires covered.
18—Be sure that nothing on the machine scrapes the tires as they revolve.
19—Avoid the use of any substitue for air.

Columbia
Storage Batteries
For Starting—Lighting—Ignition

YOU want the best storage battery for your car—the battery with long life and steady power—that is always dependable. Every motorist expects this of the battery he buys, but how often are his hopes fulfilled?

The COLUMBIA STORAGE BATTERY has been specially designed to remove the many weak points of the old storage battery. To use the COLUMBIA on your car means freedom from starting, lighting or ignition troubles.

Look for the Pyramid trade mark and the Pyramid seal on every genuine COLUMBIA.

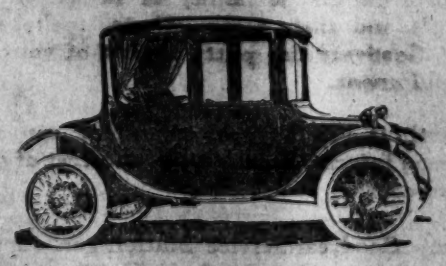
The trade mark guarantees that you are obtaining the best storage battery the COLUMBIA factory knows how to build, and they have been building batteries for over 25 years.

DEALERS: Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., Inc.
Export Department
Cleveland, Ohio U. S. A.
Cable Address: "CARBON CLEVELAND"

E-12

Milburn
LIGHT ELECTRIC



The polished surface of a piece of steel is no indication of the temper that lies underneath.

The quality is shown by the service it gives.

When we tell you that there are MILBURN ELECTRIC cars that have been in service continuously for over five years right here in Shanghai, it is proof conclusive of their exceptional quality.

Deliveries can now be made from stock

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
SHANGHAI

M. 22

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Henry Ford has built more automobiles than any man who ever lived. He knows how. That's the reason he can build "The Universal Car" at a wonderfully low price. Better get yours now—if you want a Ford this season.

The Latest Model
FORD
Touring Cars
are fitted with

ELECTRIC STARTERS | ELECTRIC LIGHTING

We maintain a
FORD SERVICE STATION
for your benefit. We carry a complete stock of spare parts, and carry out all your repairs under the supervision of a skilled engineer.

R. A. Hutchinson
Sales Manager

HUDFORD GARAGE
Operated by
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

89-91 Rue Montauban Phone: Central 322

MOTOR IS MAIN FACTOR IN CAR

All Other Parts Are Secondary To Engine Points Out Dealer

"Regardless of what kind of tires your car has or what kind of paint or upholstery or style of body design, the motor is the factor that takes you there and brings you back.

"The man who is motor wise will give first consideration to the motor," said a Chandler agent. "Naturally he wants a car that is good looking and comfortable to ride in, but his greatest consideration should be given to the motor.

"Once the engine of an automobile breaks down and the fine paint, new tires and beauty lines of the body are forgotten in the effort to again 'get going.' By the motor alone the life of every car is measured. If the motor 'stands up' and continues to perform efficiently over a period of years, rather than for a single season, the car is a good one regardless of paint, color, tires and style.

"One of the greatest examples of the mechancial perfection of the Chandler car is the fact that since the first Chandler motor was produced, more than seven years ago, not a single radical change has been made in the structural design of the marvelous power plant. The experimentation on the Chandler motor was done before the car was put on the market. It was right from the beginning and hundreds of thousands of Chandler users will testify that it has been right to the degree of 100 percent ever since.

"With its several fine new body types, its marvelous motor and its splendid chassis, the Chandler today represents the greatest value per dollar of any automotive vehicle in the world. Chandler popularity has been built up, not so much upon the beauty of its paint nor its economy of operation, but rather upon the phenomenal performance of its marvelous motor.

"The Chandler was the first light-weight six produced in America. Chandler's famous one-piece aluminum motor base was the start of lightweight car construction. The aluminum motor base, however, is only one of seven important features of high-grade motor car construction found in Chandler cars, and only others of twice or three times the price.

"In its manufacturing and advertising the Chandler company has been almost ultraconservative. They have never made a claim upon which they could not make good. The Chandler car has never been presented as a 'stunt performer, yet there are few cars of similar size and power in the world that can equal its consistent, everyday performance."

Spark Plug Cleaning Is Made Very Easy

Spark plug porcelains may be freed of all carbonaceous or other foreign matter by soaking them in a solution of carbon disulphide, obtainable at any drug store. This solution dissolves the carbon and leaves the porcelain bright.

Of course this treatment applies particularly to the type of porcelain which is removable from the shell of the plug, but the same method of cleaning can be used even if the plug is of the so-called one-piece type. Just soak the whole plug, shell and all. It won't do any harm and is one reasonably effective way of attacking that carbon which resists the efforts to dig it out with a knife or other tool.

Motor Exports

Exports of automobiles and parts, including tires and engines, from the United States for the government's fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 surpassed all previous records by aggregating $185,000,000. The former high record was $140,000,000 for the fiscal year 1916.

Of the $185,000,000 worth of automobiles and parts exported in the calendar year 1919, $35,000,000 worth were commercial cars, $75,000,000 worth were passenger cars, $41,000,000 parts of automobiles, nearly $30,000,000 worth were tires and about $5,000,000 worth were automobile engines.

According to the Department of Commerce, the aggregate production of Eastern Crude Rubber for 1919 is placed at 360,000 tons, of which 320,000 tons is of the so-called plantation grades and 40,000 tons is wild. United States rubber imports for the year will aggregate 220,000 tons as against 40,000 for the United Kingdom.

Few people would think of the telephone as a means of selling tubes for automobiles, although Bell's invention is widely used by housewives for ordering everything from groceries to furniture. However, H. H. Hoff, manager of the Duluth branch of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, employed this unique scheme. Whenever he sees a pneumatic equipped truck with tires underinflated go by the branch, he calls the owner on the telephone and warns him of the consequences. The owner is always pleased to get the information and the goodwill brought about by the phone call usually leads to future purchases.

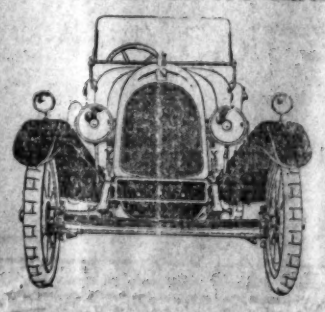
Life Of Motor Truck Can Be Prolonged

Because of road conditions that prevail in the majority of rural districts, the present day motor truck is all that can be expected in the way of operating cost and upkeep.

Engineering principle demands that for a given road condition a given tensile strength must be incorporated in construction to give the desired life to the present day truck. Improved roads, however, is going to make the motor truck of the future a vastly different vehicle from that which operates today. Among the principal differences in construction, we will see the 5-ton motor truck operated with a motor no larger than that in the present day 1-ton machine. This will mean economy in gasoline and oil consumption and, when mounted on the pneumatic tire of the future, will mean an average operating speed of twelve miles an hour without as much motor and frame vibration as prevails in the truck of today.

11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure fed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

PRICES: Delivered our Works.

Open 2-Seater ... £525 2-Seater Coupé ... £600
Open 4-Seater ... £550 4-Seater Coupé ... £650
11·9 Bean Chassis complete, £425.

A. HARPER, SONS & BEAN, LTD.—WORKS: DUDLEY, TIPTON, AND SMETHWICK, ENGLAND.

SALES ORGANISATION—

BRITISH·MOTOR·TRADING CORPORATION LTD

Head Office: 50, PALL MALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "Dismotrade, Charles, London." *Telephone*: Gerrard 1800

From whom Complete Specifications, Catalogues, and list of Agents can be obtained.

Codes: A B C (5th Edition) and Marconi International

NEW MOTOR FUEL ENTERS MARKET

By-Products Of Coke Will Be Commercialised By The Ford Company

"Five thousand gallons of benzol, a by-product of coke used for motor fuel, is now being daily extracted and refined at the Ford Motor Company's blast furnace coke ovens near Detroit, Michigan, says a local dealer.

"This fuel, which is more highly combustible than gasoline, is now being sold at a public station at the above named plant, and according to reports we have received, has proven highly satisfactory.

"While the Ford Motor Company is not the first to discover or use this fuel for motor cars, still the public station is the first ever opened to sell benzol exclusively for motor car consumption. This filling station carries a supply of 25,000 gallons of benzol on hand all the time. To date some 300,000 gallons have been sold and used by car and truck drivers in Detroit. Particularly during the recent strike there was an exceptionally large demand for this product.

"Benzol has not as yet reached the highest stage of refinement, and present results are best when it is mixed in equal portions with gasoline. Heat and cold affect differently from gasoline. But the Ford chemical laboratory is doing a great deal of experimenting and hopes soon to be able to refine it so it can be used alone and under all conditions. Of course, its chief effectiveness comes from its high combustive power which is between 12 and 15 percent greater than gasoline.

"Ford officials say there is no possibility of benzol ever displacing gasoline as a motor fuel, since it is a by-product of coke and therefore obtainable only in limited quantities."

Stone Street First Paved In New York

If you would know how streets get their names drop your book of knowledge and consult the Automobile Blue Book. It explains that Stone street in New York city was originally known as Brouwer street because of the brewery; that it was subsequently given its present name because of the fact that it was the first New York street to be paved with cobblestones in 1657.

Cadillac Wins Notable Race On Cuba Track

In the annual race event on the one-mile flat dirt track at Havana, Cuba, a Cadillac "8" won the ten-mile race by a margin of half a mile over all competitors. The time was eight minutes 44 seconds, which broke the record for the track. The car was driven by Albino Garlasco, who had previously won two other races with the Cadillac. The Cadillac has been a consistent winner on the Cuban track, having scored seven victories since the race meet became an annual affair.

The Cadillac continues to be in evidence in overseas work. Where official duties are to be performed in foreign countries it seems perfectly natural to find a Cadillac on the job. This has been true ever since the United States began to take an interest in the things that happened beyond the three-mile limit. Much of this popularity of the Cadillac with commissioners is due to the enviable war record made by army cars. The Child Welfare Mission to Hungary, with headquarters at Budapest, has been doing much excellent work in relieving suffering on Southern Europe.

The All STANDARD British

Standard

LIGHT CAR

The Car for the Owner-Driver

Comfort in keeping with its appearance of quiet elegance are features of the *Standard Light Car* that has won the favour of the Overseas Owner--Driver.

AGENTS:

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

STANDARD MOTOR CO., LTD., Coventry

Gaining 4,000 Miles by Caring for Tread Cuts

On a large car, the right-rear tire had run only 2,000 miles by May. Then a small tread cut was noticed. The owner had his chauffeur repair it. The tire is still in service after having already served for 8,000 miles. If the tread cut had been neglected, 4,000 miles would have been the utmost of mileage for the injured tire. Timely care meant a clear gain of 4,000 miles. Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer for Lesson 2 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to care for tread cuts.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Not even the Goodyear All-Weather tread can absolutely protect tires from tread cuts and their costly consequences.

The toughness of its thick studs can do no more than diminish the number of cuts, and delay materially their effects.

Scraps of metal and glass, switch-points in car tracks, and sharp chips of stone will cut the best of treads when squarely struck.

If such cuts are not promptly and properly repaired, they enlarge rapidly and deepen.

Sand and moisture are forced in and tread separation soon begins.

If the injury is still neglected, the moisture penetrates the body of the tire and after a few months, causes fabric rotting, ending in a blowout.

Proper protection of your tire investment demands that you do away with the losses due to tread cuts.

Inspect your tires regularly and frequently. As soon as a fresh tread cut is noticed have it repaired, or repair it yourself as directed in Lesson 2 of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

You can get this and other lessons from Goodyear Service Station Dealers.

If the tread cut is an old one, do not repair it without getting the advice of a tire expert.

Tread separation may have already set in, and sealing up the cut would have the same disastrous effect as sealing up a decaying tooth.

To avoid all possibility of neglected tread cuts and their costly effects, make a can of Goodyear tire putty a part of your car's equipment.

With it you or your chauffeur can repair tread injuries quickly and at a cost of only a few cents.

Any Goodyear Service Station can supply it and many other Goodyear Tire Savers—inexpensive little things that save big tire bills.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
Operating
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road
Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road.
SHANGHAI

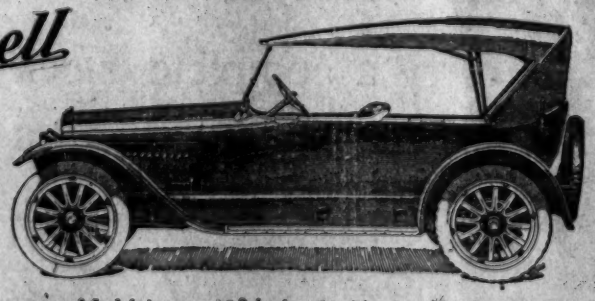
GOODYEAR

Introducing the New

Mitchell

SIXES

1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

THE FEI LUNG COMPANY
OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE — SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

elay Freight Movement By Lack Of Facilities

reight congestion is, in reality, inal congestion. The pre- railroad situation vividly onstrates that the root of the h discussed railroad inade- cy lies more in the lack of er terminal facilities than it s in the lack of freight cars. as further proved that the or truck, properly used in unction with railroad ter- als, can relieve terminal con- ion and increase the pro- tivity of each unit of the rail- ds' rolling stock.

lthough it is estimated that railroads of this country now 500,000 more freight cars, obvious that, if this number cars were put into service er existing terminal condi- s, the confusion would only increased.

T BUILT FOR TRUCKS

nfortunately, the majority of road terminals were con- cted in the days of horse- wn highway transportation ilities, and no provision was e for the advent of the motor k. At that time it was neces- for the railroads to bring r freight within a radius of a 's team haul of its final desti- on—a distance considerably than can now be covered by motor truck. Cities have wn and traffic has increased, the terminals have remained etically unchanged as far as ribution radius is concerned. a result, the railroads are attempting to operate on a se-drawn basis of ultimate dis- ation and consequently freight s up in the yards, and the ks are filled with trains await- their turn to be unloaded. nough motor trucks are now g used to a large extent in- d of horses, the platform area ilable for transferring ship- nts from the freight car to the k is so confined that it is im- sible to avoid congestion.

EIGHT TRAVELS SLOWLY

t is a fact that the average ght car travels only about six es a day and that this in- ciency can be attributed direct- to wasted time through ter- nal congestion. Considering t we now have over 2,400,000 ght cars in use, it can be seen t every mile per day added to productivity of this total by reasing terminal efficiency is equivalent of 400,000 more s. Thus it is obvious that if a tinuous movement of freight s to and from their terminal nts can be obtained, a two- d advantage will result; first, eliminating the delay and waste incidental to congestions, and second, releasing a vast number of cars for main line traffic.

To say that this can be accomplished by utilising the motor truck is not a mere prophecy—it is a proved reality. The few railroads that have applied the use of trucks in a limited way to this problem have met with remarkable success and should stand as uncompromising examples to every railroad now affected by terminal congestion. For example, figures compiled by the United States Railroad Administration show that in the Big Four yards at Cincinnati the use of motor trucks with demountable bodies has reduced the time required per ton mile for transfer shipments from twelve hours and eighteen minutes to less than three minutes. This saving of time is accompanied by a reduction of 50 cents per ton mile on the cost of the transfer shipments. The New Jersey Central Railroad has adopted motor truck service in connection with its Jersey City terminal in a way that indicates immense possibilities for minimising congestion. This terminal became so congested during the recent general tie-up that it became useless to send loaded freight cars there. So Plainfield, N. J., a city nearby, was made a terminal point, and goods are now being transferred there to motor trucks and hauled into Jersey City and other destination points.

MUST DIVERT SHIPMENTS

This idea of diverting shipments, while not a new one, has up to the present been confined to emergency use. It seems logical, however, that the diverting principle presents the most practicable means for permanently relieving the railroads of terminal congestion. By establishing subterminals at the outskirts of large cities on the various lines of approach, freight loads could be transferred to motor trucks and delivered to the consignees far more rapidly and economically than at present. This method would also relieve street traffic in the congested parts of large cities because (1) the terminals would then be adapted to use the more rapid and flexible moving motor truck instead of horse-drawn equipment, (2) the number of vehicles bringing and receiving goods at terminals would be divided in their operations to different parts of the city, and (3) the large capacity trucks could be utilised for handling carload lots, thus minimising the number of vehicles required to handle transfers.

The motor truck is now a permanent supplement to the railroads and has proved its capacity to take over the short haul traffic that has developed to be time-wasting and unprofitable business for them. By "feeding" short haul shipments to the main line traffic, it has released thousands of cars for long distance transportation and has done much toward relieving congestion at terminals. But the development of this co-operative relation between the railroad and the motor truck is still in its infant stages. It is but natural to expect that before long the railroad terminals of this country will be reorganised and adapted to obtain the full benefits of the economies and conveniences offered by the motor truck.

REMOVING TIGHT WHEEL

Sometimes one needs to remove a stuck wheel on an occasion when no wheel puller is available. As a simple but often effective expedient, jack up the wheel in question put the car in gear, and, after removing nut, key, etc., shake the wheel back and forth, pulling at same time. If this does not work replace the key, turn the nut down loosely, and drive the car a short distance. This method will loosen a wheel even when a puller won't budge it.

EMERGENCY CEMENT

If a radiator leak is located in such a position that it can be reached without removing the radiator, it is possible to effect a satisfactory temporary repair by the use of a thick paste made of litharge and glycerine. The heat of the radiator will cause the paste to set in ten or fifteen minutes, after which neither hot nor cold water will affect it. Litharge is an inexpensive powder that may be obtained at any drug-store. On the road or in the garage the above ingredients often prove very helpful in making temporary repairs. Small leaks patched in this way oftentimes give no further trouble whatsoever.

COMPRESSION TESTER

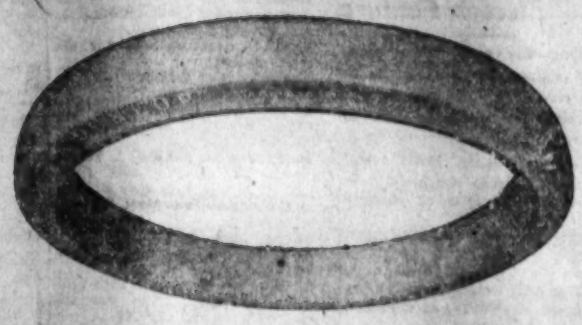
When one wants to test the compression of his engine the trick can be turned with home implements and ingenuity. Cut the flange from a small sized valve stem, and remove the valve inside. Next dismantle an old spark plug, remove the porcelain, and insert the valve bottom-side down in the spark plug bushing as shown in illustration on this page. Pack it with asbestos wicking and shellac, screw down the holding nut, and allow the packing to dry. To test compression, remove one of the spark plugs, screw in the improvised tester, and while someone is turning the engine by hand, place and ordinary tire gauge on the valve stem.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



THE DUNLOP SOLID RUBBER TYRE

A solid rubber tyre should be judged on its capacity to give efficient and economical service.

Prospective purchasers should therefore give the question of comparative costs per-ton-mile their closest attention. We shall welcome this.

MEN WHO STUDY COSTS GENERALLY PURCHASE DUNLOPS

Buying Dunlop Tyres Means you get Manufacturers' prices—Not agents!

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

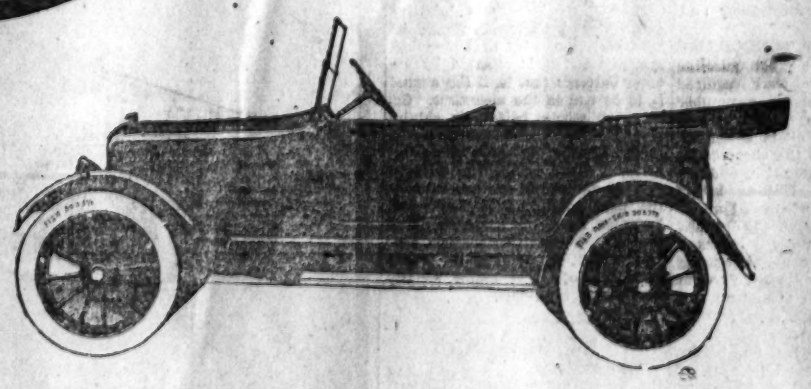
Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

20 Kiukiang Road

Phone 2248 Cables: "Pneumatic"

Overland

Have You Seen It?



THREE-POINT CANTILEVER SPRINGS

are the principal feature of this beautiful new model OVERLAND, which is the success of the year at all automobile shows. Ask us to take you for a run in one, and prove for yourself the absence of vibration, which ensures the acme of comfort in motoring. These springs protect the mechanism of the car, thereby effecting a great saving in upkeep expenses. The light weight of the car means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.

Large Car Luxury and Comfort at Small Car Cost

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a, Jinkee Road, Shanghai SOLE DISTRIBUTORS Telephone Central 3809

NATIONAL AUTO CHAMBER MEETS; HAS ELECTION

Means Of Overcoming Transportation Difficulties Discussed; Record Delivery

Overcoming the difficulties of transportation was one of the main topics discussed at the annual meeting of the national automobile chamber of commerce in New York, June 3, when reports were made showing that more than 68,000 motor cars and trucks were delivered for the highways from factories to dealers in May. The previous record for drive-aways was 61,000 in April.

The difficulties of railroad transportation during the previous month or six weeks have had their effect on automobile production, the manufacture as a whole being now on about a 75 percent basis, owing to the transportation limitations on incoming material.

Aside from the home demand, the foreigners are asking for motor vehicles in greater numbers than ever before. March exports established a new record with the shipment of 3,185 trucks, valued at $4,600,000, and 14,702 cars, valued at more than $1,600,000.

In order to reciprocate with European manufacturers the American automobile industry by a unanimous vote of the 123 companies in the N. A. C. C. has petitioned congress to reduce the tariff on foreign automobiles 33 1-3 percent from its present figure.

CLIFTON RE-ELECTED

The annual election of officers resulted in the return to office of Colonel Charles Clifton, chairman of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company, who has been the automobile leader for many years; Roy D. Chapin, Hudson Motor Car company, was elected vice president; C. C. Hanch, Maxwell Motor company, second vice president, passenger car division; Windsor T. White, the White Motor company, second vice president, motor truck division; A. J. Brosseau, International Motor company, secretary; H. H. Rice, General Motors Truck company, treasurer, and Alfred Reeves, general manager.

The new directors elected were as follows: Charles Clifton, Windsor T. White, Horace E. Dodge, Harry M. Jewett and W. C. Sills.

Dates selected for the 1920 shows were January 8 to 15, Grand Central Palace, New York, and January 29 to February 4, at the Coliseum, Chicago.

At a special meeting of the truck manufacturers, they voted against a truck show for this winter, but have in mind the possibility of some kind of a demonstration of truck ability and service during the spring.

There was an interesting report of the result of the recent meeting of the service managers of all the companies held at Indianapolis last week with a view to standardising on better service for the 6,806,000 passenger cars and 750,000 trucks now in use.

The motor truck is advocated for all short haul business, thus helping the railroads, relieving them of what is declared unprofitable business. This enables the railroads to handle the long haul traffic with greater efficiency and greater profit.

FUEL SHORTAGE TEMPORARY

It was shown that the gasoline situation was one that required care and economy for a number of months at least. The present shortage in crude oil is a temporary situation, like the shortage in many other commodities, and until the increased drilling brings forth greater quantities of oil, it is not unlikely that the demand will cut into the reserve stocks.

With the average motorist using about 300 gallons a year, five-cent increase per gallon means an added cost of $15 to $20 a year in the operation of the car.

Placing self-starters on trucks, the more careful adjustment of carbureters and the increasing mileage efficiency from the modern cars and trucks coupled with the increased production of gasoline, which is certain to come with increased drilling for crude oil, is expected to bring about a normal situation within another year.

Reliability In Service Milburn Electric Feature

During the past several years great progress has been made in the development of the electric automobile, so much so that to compare a 20th century electric to the cars of former years would leave an entirely erroneous conception of this type of pleasure vehicle.

Despite the great progress made, however, a great many people in judging electric vehicle transportation base their conclusions on what they know of electrics as manufactured several years ago. Their familiarity with the electric begins and ends with the knowledge that it runs by electricity, while some believe that it is equipped with an engine, gears, and all the other intricacies of a gas car; the only difference to them being that the gas car burns gasoline, the electric car, electricity.

Investigation of the Milburn Light Electric would quickly serve to change this mistaken conception of the value and utility of the modern electric car, since once familiar with Milburn desirability and performance motorists at once realise that the type of pleasure vehicle which would meet every requirement of motoring to their greatest satisfaction, convenience and comfort, is this low-swung, stream-line, light, modern electric car.

The Milburn Light Electric, perhaps the most modern electric car on the market today, offers the same facilities and service as is obtainable in the gas car—long tours excepted—and because it is electrically driven, further has the great advantage of eliminating entirely all those trouble-some gas car difficulties in the way of technical and mechanical knowledge, chauffeur dependancy, engine troubles, overheating, freezing and a host of other drawbacks which the purchaser of the gas car is bound to buy but rarely considers.

Through the efforts of the Milburn Wagon Company of Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of the Milburn Light Electric, electric car development has been brought to a point of general utility as compared to mere urban utility of former years, and it can now truly be said that the advantage lies with the electric car, it being merely a question of the motor buying public familiarising themselves to the same extent that they know and appreciate the gas car, before electrically propelled vehicles will begin to gain predominance on the streets.

Never Race Motor With Battery Off

Never run the engine with the storage battery out of the car or disconnected, unless you first see to it that the generator is rendered inoperative. Whenever the generator is being driven by the engine it is delivering current to the battery, but if the battery is not in the circuit it is not hard to understand that the generator will build up a voltage which will very soon damage or burn out the windings, to say nothing of what it might do to the commutator and brushes.

Even if the battery is defective and will not charge it should be left connected to the electrical system until it is replaced by another battery; that is, if the engine is to be run in the meantime. Or, if no substitute battery is obtainable for use during the time the other battery is undergoing repairs, the car can be run without fear of damage to the generator if the field winding is disconnected. In some cases the generator is of the type having thermostatic control and this requires the short-circuiting of the generator, usually across the terminals.

FACING VALVES

When valves are badly pitted the operation of facing is best carried out in a lathe. Chuck the valve stem and clean the center in the valve end and support it by the dead center of the tail stock. If the valves are so hard that facing with a tool is impossible, they may be ground with a wheel while in the lathe.

Would You Believe It?

Listen!

The first New York automobile show was held in 1900.

In 1898 gasoline sold for six cents a gallon.

The first four cylinder car was brought out in 1900.

In 1896 Barnum and Bailey announced that they would exhibit a horseless carriage.

In 1898 Gen. Nelson A Miles, Chauncey M. Depew and John Jacob Astor were judges of the second automobile contest held in this country.

There were only four automobiles in the United States in 1896.

In 1906 the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company made but 25 tires a day—now 43,000.

The first long distance auto tour from Cleveland to New York was made in 10 days.

The first transcontinental run from New York to San Francisco was made in two months.

Slow Engine Action May Cause Dim Light

The annoyance of having the storage battery of one's car run down, putting lights and starter out of commission and damaging the battery itself, can be avoided if the motorist will give his battery the periodical attention it demands. If he doesn't, at least he should be able to diagnose his trouble when it occurs. Yet the ounce of prevention is better, for otherwise the life of the battery is materially shortened.

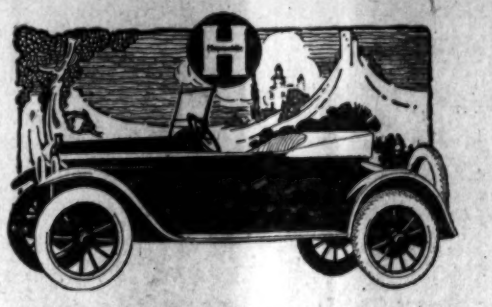
"If your lights are dim, you may be pretty sure your battery is running down," says a mechanical expert in answer to a question. "Probably the reason is that you have not been running the engine enough to keep the battery charged. Several other things may happen. The generator may not be charging, or there may be a wire short-circuited. If the battery has run down because the car has been laid up or scarcely used, then the remedy is to run the engine and charge the battery that way. If running the engine does not charge the battery, then the service station man should look for the trouble."

WIRE SIZES DIFFER

Contrary to the seeming ideas of many car owners there is considerable difference in the properties of electric light wire. For instance the resistance of No. 10 gauge copper wire twelve feet long is two and one-half ohms. That of the same length of No. 16 wire is four times as great. The electric lights on the motor car call for No. 10 gauge wire; be sure that no heavier gauge is used.

When The Starter Fails

When pressure on the starter pedal or button fails to cause the engine to be cranked the trouble is not difficult to find, though it may be quite hard to remedy. The usual causes of such troubles are: weak battery, poor contact of the cables with the battery, a short circuit caused by cable insulation being worn through, switch trouble, or trouble in the starting motor. A battery test will quickly tell if the source of current is at fault. If the battery is up to charge, then the cables should be examined and the terminals cleaned and tightened. Then the cables themselves should be examined. The starting motor brushes being worn often cause trouble and in much-used starters the commutator may be worn. The starter switch may stick or make such poor contact as to deliver little current. If in pressing the starter pedal there is a whirring sound but no cranking, the spring on the starting motor shaft may be broken.



One reason why a Hupmobile commands the enthusiastic loyalty of the man who buys it is because it constantly gives him even more than he expects in power, performance, economy of operation, and durability.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

Extra strong, rigid frame.

Two carburettor adjustments.

Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.

Soft operating clutch with adjustable pedal.

Extra long change speed lever with short, easy throw.

Extra long, semi-elliptic Springs; chrome vanadium leaves.

Semi-reversible steering gear; strong construction.

Detachable engine head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.

Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.

Completeness and quality of equipment.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating
Eastern Garage
4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating
Star Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

Values We Vouch For

We want to impress upon the public the advantages in this Firestone equipment because we know what it will do to give efficient riding.

Long mileage with comfort, safety, and car protection is built into this tire by a firm which we believe to be without equal for skill and experience in tire engineering.

The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road Shanghai

Firestone

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

EACH IN LEATHER CASE

Nothing is as essential to the long life of tiris as air. The only way to know whether or not your tires have enough air is to measure it with a reliable tire pressure gauge. The SCHRADER UNIVERSAL Tire Pressure Gauge is such a Gauge. Convenient in size, simple and absolutely Accurate, Endorsed by Tire Manufacturers as the most reliable gauge on the market.

each **$2.50 Mesc** each

For Sale by

DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.
P. 346 Nanking Road. 'Phone C. 1518
SHANGHAI

INSURANCE

MEANS PROTECTION AND PEACE OF MIND

THE MOTORIST'S NIGHTMARE

AN X.S. POLICY

AN X.S. POLICY

WILL TAKE ALL THESE RISKS FROM YOUR SHOULDERS

FIRE-ACCIDENT-THEFT-THIRD PARTY

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE,

No. 44 Kiangse Road

AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

China Press Sports

Conducted By Dudley Burrows

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1920

"BOLSHEVIKI" AGAIN OVERWHELM DEACON DOWNS'ES "IRREGULARS" IN WILD AND WOOLY CONTEST, 7-3

"Blew Sox" Blow Out Three-Run Tire In Second And Another In Ninth—Claire Holds Opponents Safe In The Pinches—U.S.S. "Monocacy" Team To Play This Afternoon

By Viola Verclaire

In a fast but erratic baseball game between the Bolsheviki and the Regulars, played yesterday at the Race Course the Bolsheviki, by a score of 7 to 3, won their second game of the series, which now stands 2 to 1 in their favor. Both Claire for the Trotskys, and Porterfield for the "Upson Downs," pitched good baseball and, had the latter's support been up to standard, it would have been a much closer game.

The Regulars just don't seem to be able to get out a complete lineup. A coolie has been used in the outfield on their side in every game played so far. But, taking it all in all, the fans had a very enjoyable afternoon.

Up to the first half of the ninth inning the score was four to three and it looked to be anybody's game; but in their half of the closing inning the Bolsheviki, aided by a comedy of errors made by the Regulars, scored three more runs, bringing their total up to seven.

The Regulars could do nothing in their half and the game ended with them trailing the "Dodgers" by four lusty lengths.

A game is practically assured today between the U.S.S. Monacacy and the Shanghai teams, at the Race Course Grounds beginning at 3:30 p.m. Not much is known of this team's ability, except that they were pretty badly trounced in a practice game with the Union Club yesterday.

They may tighten up and present a good stiff opposition. The crowd will not wish to see a repetition of last Sunday's exhibition.

SERIES ARRANGED

Regarding the Tientsin (15th Infantry) series, Doc Downs says he has wired acceptance of their terms, and that they are due to play here the last week of August or the first week of September.

Lieutenant Gibbons, manager of the Tientsin team, says of his team, in a letter to Doc. Downs,

"We have had a rather successful season thus far, in the limited number of games that we have been able to arrange. We have beaten Tientsin City, four out of five, the Harbin R. R. Engineers and the U.S.S. Albany twice. We play the Marines at Peking next week.

"We have beaten your old friend Johnny Scott three out of four, getting an average of from eight to ten hits a game, and in one we got fourteen. However, in due justice to Scotty, I must say he has been given rather wobbly support in several of the games.

TWO GOOD PITCHERS

"Cooper has been playing good ball here, but is to be transferred to Peking shortly. Crow has only had one kick since he started playing up here, but he isn't hitting much.

"My outfit, on the whole, is better than last year. While I haven't a pitcher on the squad who is as much of a star as Goosiaw was last year, I have two dependables instead of one.

"The team may not hit as well as last year, but will field and run the bases in better style than last year's aggregation. They are a much younger bunch of players.

"I have a youngster on first by the name of Oberkoifer who is a fielding wizard."

The tabulated score for the game follows:

Regulars	A.B.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Ladd, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0
Holman, c.	5	0	1	6	2
Bills, ss.	4	0	1	5	2
Wilhoit, lb.	4	0	0	3	0
Pruitt, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Stovall, 2b.	4	1	0	7	0
Lilley, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Porterfield, p.	4	2	3	1	1
Total	34	3	7	24	5

Bolsheviki	A.B.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Merrill, ss.	4	1	2	0	2
Hopkins, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Tinkham, cf.	4	0	0	0	2
Glauque, c.	4	0	2	11	0
Claire, p.	4	1	0	1	3
Covington, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0
Held, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Busch, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Pung, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
Total	35	7	10	27	10

Two base hits—Ladd, Holman, Porterfield, Pung. Three base hits—Porterfield 2. First base on balls—off Claire 1, off Porterfield 1. Struck out—by Claire 8, by Porterfield 3.

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
As of July 19, 1920

Teams	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	84	56	28	.667
Cleveland	82	53	29	.646
Chicago	80	48	32	.600
St. Louis	79	39	40	.494
Washington	78	38	40	.487
Boston	79	38	41	.481
Detroit	75	24	51	.320
Philadelphia	84	24	60	.277

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Teams	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	83	50	33	.602
Cincinnati	78	43	35	.551
Pittsburgh	77	41	36	.532
St. Louis	84	42	42	.500
Boston	79	39	40	.494
Chicago	83	40	43	.482
New York	83	39	44	.470
Philadelphia	80	31	39	.388

(These standings are approximated).

Just Dope

Porterfield got only pitched a fine game, but he got three hits out of four times at bat, thereby disproving the saying that all pitchers are weak hitters.

• • •

Will wonders never cease? "Rose" Busch got two hits in yesterday's game. This young man looks more like Ty Cobb every time up. He sure can sting that apple. Who contradicts it?

• • •

"Baby" Claire pitched a very nice game, sending eight of the Regulars over the strike-out route. He had them talking to themselves most of the afternoon.

• • •

"Tiger" Lilley had a fine day out in the center field gardens, getting seven putt-outs during the matinee.

• • •

Glauque and Hopkins both had fine days in the field getting eleven and twelve chances respectively. Glauque also got two nice hits and 'Hoppy' one.

U.S.S. Monocacy Baseballers Play "Practice Game"

The U.S.S. Monocacy baseball squad, which is booked to play the Shanghai Regulars at the Race Course this afternoon, had a workout against the Union Club on the Nanyang College grounds yesterday afternoon.

The score of the game was 17-1 against the bluejackets; but the latter's manager explained that his boys were merely out to "warm up the old soup-bones"; also that he was saving his "twirling ace" for today's contest.

Let us hope so.

When Cravath Hit, He Hit 'Em Hard

"Gavvy" Cravath, manager of the Philadelphia National League team, who at the present is devoting his time to shaping the club, has established a great record for extra base hitting in the seventeen years he has been in action on the diamond. Starting in 1903 in Los Angeles he compiled 218 home runs, 179 triples and 540 doubles.

Urge Enforcement Of Foot Fault Rule

The fact that the foot fault rule was simplified at the last annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association seems to have been interpreted by some players as meaning that there is no longer any such thing as a foot fault, according to a letter just addressed to the members by Julian S. Myrick, president. After calling attention to the fact that repeated violations of the rule have been noted in some of the early tournaments, and quoting the new rule, Mr. Myrick's letter continues.

"Its wording was simplified to avoid the doubt that often arose as to just what constitutes a foot fault. Under this rule it is obvious that the server must stay back of the base line; must be at rest when he begins to serve and must keep one foot on the ground until he strikes the ball. He cannot walk up to the line and serve before coming to a full stop. He cannot stand on the line. He cannot hop or jump or in any other way take both feet off the ground during service.

Charlie Beecher, Bantam, Experiences Meteoric Rise To Fame As A Pugilist

Charley Beecher

Brother Of Once-Great 133-Pounder Now Burning Up The Ranks Of The Little Fellows"—Matched To Fight Kilbane For Featherweight Crown

One year in the professional ranks of pugilism and matched with Johnny Kilbane for the featherweight championship of the world!

That is the remarkable record of Charley Beecher, New York bantam-feather, whose recent work in the prize ring stamps him as one of the best of the little fellows in the game today.

One year ago Beecher was a sensation in the amateur ranks, being returned the winner in the bantam weight class in seventy-two tournaments.

Shortly after entering the professional arena Beecher was matched with Joe Lynch the New York bantam and succeeded in outpointing the veteran.

Later followed wins over Frankie Burns, Joe Burman, George Chaney. In fact, the New Yorker met and defeated practically all of the best little men in the country.

Beecher has three decisions over Benny Valgar, who recently outpointed Kilbane.

Charley is a brother of Willie Beecher, former lightweight boxer, and is of Jewish parentage.

The youngster has inaugurated a most unique fashion in boxing circles. Unlike the majority of Jewish boxers, Beecher clings to his own name and proudly displays his initials in Hebrew on his boxing trunks.

Fading Light Stops Match Between Nomads And S.C.C.; Quayle Is Police C.C. Star

"Sunny Jim" Scores Third Century In Game Against S.C.C. Second Team; O'Hara Bowls Well, But Receives Wretched Support

What ought to have been a most interesting game yesterday afternoon, between the Nomads and the S.C.C., on the latter's ground, was spoiled by bad light, and wickets had to be drawn when the game still had almost an hour to go.

The Nomads were the first to bat; and, thanks to fair batting, so-so bowling and awful fielding, the batsmen were able to muster two hundred and seventeen runs.

Leach has already proved himself to be a fine bat; but, although he scored his greatest number of runs locally against the S.C.C., it cannot be said to be his best cricket. He was missed at least four times in the field, but this was the fielders' fault and not his. He made runs at a good rate and showed that he has any amount of strokes at his disposal. With only three short of the coveted century he had to wend his way to the pavilion undefeated.

Tippin, the last man of the Nomads, was unable to keep his wicket intact against the onslaught of O'Hara, and so Leach could not hit that extra three. Hayward opened the innings and as usual played well, but he was bowled by O'Hara before he could get really going.

TRIBE TOUCHED 'EM

Tribe went in late and showed that there was a certain amount of life in the team's tail. He hit out at balls that looked almost 'unget-at-able' and, with a wonderful pull to leg, scored fours rapidly. Before Deeks nipped off his balls he had gathered 25.

O'Hara bowled well throughout for the club, but he was wretchedly supported in the field. His analysis read 5 for 80.

The S.C.C. innings opened with Harry Ollerdessen and Clifford facing the attack of Hansell and Lanning. Both batsmen played with confidence and it looked like another big first-wicket stand.

But Hansell put an end to these hopes by getting Clifford caught by Allinson when the batsman had scored 21.

Ollerdessen was joined by Spencer but he did not remain long with the new comer. His 32 was quite a nice bit of cricket.

Cobb went quickly back to the pavilion and Spencer, being joined by O'Hara, played until the light became so bad that the game had to be abandoned when the score stood at 97, for the loss of three wickets. Lanning bowled well.

Scores:

Nomads

A. W. Hayward, b. O'Hara	20
W. N. Hansell, c. O'Hara, b. Cobb	18
D. W. Leach, not out	97
F. L. Wainwright, b. O'Hara	9
A. H. Leslie, l.b.w. O'Hara	11
C. Knight, c. Spencer, b. Harrison	2
B. W. Duthoit, c. Lawrie Smith, b. Clifford	12
H. W. Allison, l.b.w., b. Clifford	19
V. H. Lanning, b. Cobbs	2
K. W. Tribe, st. Deeks, b. O'Hara	25
R. J. Tippin, b. O'Hara	0
Extras	2
Total	217

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	24.3	1	80	5
P. H. Cobb	16	0	81	2

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

While Bolshevists Poland would throttle,
And Ireland is fighting Home Rule,
Lloyd George just stands pat, refusing them flat—
In Shanghai we try to keep cool.
But now in the midst of all troubles
Comes news that will stop every broil,
Troubled waters will calm, no longer they'll harm,
Britain's buying the world's stock of oil.

• • •

The Yanks in the East have a grievance
And Ransom is voicing the grouse,
"The flagstaff we own, the rest we must loan,
Our Consulate hasn't a house."
Carl Seitz, quite the best of good comp'ny,
Says "Congressmen, kindly elect
A bag full of bills that will cure all our ills,
Our commerce and trade thus protect."

• • •

Those Congressmen had a nice dinner—
Reported in full in the Press—
'Twas greatly enjoyed—no one was annoyed,
The "head" said there was "No Address."
No address, dinner 2.75 percent wet,
No guest calling out for "More Wine-sh'—"
Wisconsin afar wires "Senate's next star
Will be, and must be—Paul Reinsch."

• • •

The world's full of flurry and worry,
The temperature's right out of range,
The Sun's all afire, we sit and perspire,
And everything's up—e'en exchange,
Now Mary has married Doug Fairbanks
And knows she has backed the right horse,
Movie fans shed a tear, for now they all hear,
That Charlie must get a divorce.

• • •

THE LONDON STAGE

Mr. Albert De Courville has a genius for spotting winners when it comes to revues. It does not seem nine years ago that he produced his first Hippodrome revue, for London playgoers have been Hippodroming so insatiably that they have been apt to forget the flight of the hours and years. In "Joy Bells" he gave a feast of color, a wealth of talent, and a spectacle of brilliancy, that has seldom been seen on the stage. I was lucky enough to see it, and the new revue that Courville has just put on looks as if it will run until home holidays come round again and so I look forward with eagerness to seeing "JIG-SAW" still going in a year or so.

• • •

James Douglas is one of the merriest of fellows; and one of the sanest of critics, and this accounts for his long tenure of office, as critic of everything, on one of the merriest of papers—London Opinion. Let me give you one or two paragraphs from his story of "Jig-Saw."

"Stay! There are two horses in Jig Saw, but they are not real horses with real manes and real hoofs and real tails. In fact they are only ponies. Never were there such ponies in Ponydom. These Jig-Saw ponies are like birds, for they are feathered ponies. They are the Dolly Sisters perfectly ponified from head to heel, harnessed together in shiny black harness, and whipped round the stage by a groom with tall hat and top boots. Gee! Everybody will be just crazy over the Pony-Trot as trotted by Rosika and Jancika Dolly. How these New York sisters pranced and pawed and tossed their feathery heads and cantered and galloped!

"But jolly as are the Dolly Sisters, they are not the only plums in the Jig-Saw pudding. Bless your heart; There never was such a plummy pudding. We all sat back and gaped and gasped at the rainbows of pretty girls in pretty frocks doing everything that a rainbow can't do, running up and down the staircase till you wonder how their poor little ankles can stand the strain, and finally going quite mad in a shimmy-shake dance that set every toe in the house twitching and every shoulder in the house shivering.

"Well 'Jig-Saw' hits the mood of the moment. It is mad and glad. It is reckless and irresponsible. It is deliriously expensive. It throws color about like dirt. It heaps sensation upon sensation. Albert the Great, pale and shivering and ghostlike, sets us all an example. Out of his queer, fragile wisp of a body comes a tornado of energy and a typhoon of invention. Why he does not die of every revue he evolves I cannot imagine. I nearly do. We all nearly do."

• • •

MELODRAMA

The great theatrical event of this autumn in London is to be the production of "The Jest" by the Italian genius Sam Benelli. This gorgeous melodrama of Florence under the Medicis will be played by Henry Ainley and Owen Nares. These actors will have the chance of their professional careers in two of the most absorbing parts in modern theatrical history. "The Jest" has already been produced in America with the Barrymore brothers in the leading roles, and was as successful as it was fine.

With the Great War not very far behind us the playgoer is asking for either spectacular or thrilling shows, and in "Jig-Saw" and "The Jest" it looks as if London managers are giving the public what it asks for. There has been quite a revival of melodramatic stuff lately, and one of our contemporaries has been hoping that in the near future Shanghai will have some of the same material.

The trouble about melodrama is the very thin line drawn between the sublime and the ridiculous. I do not mean that this thin line is to be found in the script but rather in its reception. To play melodrama well, and to convince even for a couple of hours, requires fine acting from actors and actresses of experience. Melodrama is always difficult for amateurs to tackle, not so much because they do not reach the standard of their professional brothers and sisters, but from their lack of experience.

A laugh or a hiss in the wrong place—and often to be got in melodrama—is quite enough to upset the ordinary amateur for the show, and sometimes for life. It disconcerts the professional as well, but he brings his experience, and bread and butter, to bear upon his mood and gets over the heartiest laugh or the hissiest hiss. I should love to see our amateurs produce "The Silver King" or "The Lights o'London" or even "The Bad Girl of The Family" but it would be every serious or very funny.

• • •

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK

Talking about amateurs reminds me that the rumors are getting more and more pronounced as to the coming A. D. C.'s new productions. Quite a number of people tell me that the Club will put on "The Belle of New York." That's good. It is an old show but a revival last year in London proved tremendously popular, and I have no doubt that the local playgoer will welcome the delightful strains of the musical show. Whispers also float about that the popular demand for a pantomime will also be granted. But big shows like panto and comic opera require big crowds, and very regular rehearsals. The delights of dancing sometimes interfere with productions. On the other hand although rehearsals are hard work they are also great fun and once you get the stage bug it is not easily got rid of.

• • •

Sir Oswald Stoll suggests that here, as in America, the Cinema is replacing the Drama. A dip into the future may reveal the following:—

1923.—Lady Tree accepts three-quarters of a million for His Majesty's Theater, which is to be turned into a super-cinema within two years. Oscar Asche receives eighteen months' notice to vacate and remove Chu-Chin-Chow elsewhere.

1925.—Covent Garden, Drury Lane, White City, Crystal Palace, Earl's Court, Ciro's and Albert Hall all become super-cinemas. Only five London theaters left.

1927.—Last night of Hamlet at the National Shakespeare Theater, which has been sold to a syndicate, headed by the Duke of Stoll and Marquis Butt. Syndicate kindly offer use of theater on Monday mornings for Shakespeare productions, provided they end at 1:30 p.m. William Archer swoons before bust of Shakespeare.

1929.—Wyndham's Theater taken over by a Cinema Syndicate. Chu-Chin-Chow has to move to the New, the only West-End theater left.

1931.—Excited sitting at House of Lords. The Cinema magnates now muster sufficient members to pass law permitting the filming of new Peers taking the oath. Pictures of the Earl of Chaplin, Lord Fairbanks, and Baron Griffiths taking their seats shown in London's three hundred and sixty cinemas and super-cinemas within the four mile radius. Lord Curzon swoons before statue of Lord Chatham.

1932.—New Theater taken over as a Cinema House. Oscar

(Continued on Page 2)

"Rube" And "Little Rube" Discuss Wife-Mother Before The Game

"Rube" Marquard, famous left-handed twirler now with the Brooklyn baseball club, is here shown in consultation with his son Richard Marquard, Jr., just before the game.

It is not unlikely that they are discussing their "woman," known on the stage as Blossom Seely, who is suing Marquard, Sr., for a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

The custody of Richard, Jr., remains temporarily with the mother.

JAPANESE STARS BOOKED TO PLAY P. C. AND C.S.F.

Tennis Treat Is Promised Local Enthusiasts, Starting This Afternoon

Today, beginning at 4:30 o'clock on the courts of the Portuguese Sporting Association, the racket-wielders of that club will play a series of three doubles matches against the tennis team of Keiho University, Japan, which caused a sensation on Friday last by besting the S.C.C. court experts by a score of three rubbers to two.

The first match will find Capt. E. Leitao and Cannavarro, of the Portuguese Club, arrayed against Messrs. Odakira and Kimura, representing the collegians. Roberts and Silva (P.C.) will oppose Matsubara and Harada in the second match; while the final tilt will be between A. A. and A. R. Leitao (P.C.) and Komari and Hasotani, for Keiho.

On Wednesday next, on the same courts, a series of three singles matches will be played between the two teams. Cannavarro will oppose Kimura in the first match; Roberts vs Harada will be the second; and E. Leitao vs. Komari will be the third.

• • •

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, at the Cercle Sportif Francaise, the Japanese players will meet the representatives of the French Club. Doubles matches will be played on Monday, beginning at 5 p.m., and the singles matches on Tuesday, starting at the same hour.

Messrs. Odakira and Kimura will oppose Messrs. Elmore and Toussaint in the first doubles match; Messrs. Matsubara and Harada will meet Messrs. George and McEachran in the second; and Messrs. Komari and Hasotani will endeavor to vanquish Messrs. Knowles and Sheldon in the final setto. The doubles will be best out of five sets each.

The French Club team for the singles matches is composed of Messrs. Sheldon, McEachran and Toussaint. The Japanese players have not yet announced their line-up for this event, each match of which will be the best two out of three sets.

The public is cordially invited to attend both of these series, which promise some most exciting and brilliant tennis.

S.L.B.C. WINS 'WALLACE CUP' BY BIG MARGIN

Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowlers Are Second In Final Matches For Famous Trophy

EIGHT CONTESTS PLAYED

Scotch Plan Of Playing On Four Greens At Once Gets First Trial

By "Skip"

The postponed "Wallace" cup competition came off yesterday afternoon and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club ran out winners by the handsome margin of 44 points, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club being the runner-up with 26 points.

It is difficult to describe the matches, as they were played in different parts of the Settlement; but, judging by the scores, there must have been some very good games.

Three rinks got away with a big margin—two Lawn Bowls Club and one Yangtszepoo—but all the others were very close.

The competition as played was an innovation in Shanghai, the idea of all clubs playing away on the same day being a Scotch introduction. It is hoped to make this tournament an annual affair; and, if properly supported, it should be easily the most popular lawn bowls contest of the season.

POSTPONEMENT DEPLORED

It was a pity that the match could not have been played on its original date, as the postponement caused several rinks to be stronger and several weaker, due to players being away.

There also should be a ruling that clubs cannot change the composition of their rinks after the draw has taken place, except in case of sickness or absence from the port.

This actually happened in the games of yesterday and should not be allowed, as the advantage gained by the club with the biggest membership-roll works to the detriment of weaker Clubs.

The full scores and rinks are given below—also, overleaf, will be found the official table, giving full details as to points, etc.

LAWN BOWLS CLUB

Recs Club—J. Shaw (skip), H. Smyth, J. Keefe, G. H. Mayo (17), (Y.L.B.C.) R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), A. Mackintosh, M. B. Anderson, T. H. Brownlie (23).

Y.L.B.C.—O. McMurdo (skip), P. H. Robinson, H. Roebuck, J. Wilson (27), (J.G.C.) A. Braid (skip), P. Ephgrave, T. F. Anderson, S. Berry (10).

RECS GROUND

S.L.B.C.—J. T. Disselduff (skip), J. Buckley, F. C. Banham, J. Munro (30), (J.G.C.) A. S. Allan (skip), W. S. Featherstonhaugh, A. G. Raitt, W. Kinipple (10).

S.L.B.C.—C. L. Campbell (skip), J. Dower, P. M. Scott, W. Cater (16), (Y.L.B.C.) F. Ferrier (skip), Arch Taylor, G. Marshall, J. Tweedie (20).

WAYSIDE PARK

Recs Club—G. Manwaring (skip), N. David, E. Lever, J. Wheeler (13), (J. G. C.) D. McAlister (skip), J. Brewer, D. McInnes, H. Macfarland (19).

S.L.B.C.—G. Dunlop (skip), Alb Taylor, J. D. Gaines, J. Betley (31), (J. G. C.) G. B. Stormes (skip), S. Chilver, E. M. Smith, F. George (8).

HONGKEW PARK

S.L.B.C.—J. Ross Young (skip), A. W. McCallum, R. G. Cole, T. Harborne (21).

Recs Club—R. Phillips (skip), F. Jones, P. W. Reeves, G. Wootten (16).

Recs Club—H. Peck (skip), S. Marks, A. J. Brown, T. Polgnand (21).

Y.L.B.C.—R. Dorrance (skip), G. Bloom, T. Haytorn, J. Grieve (20).

Makes New Mark For 3000 Meters

Paris, June 28.—Marcel Guillemot, the French champion distance runner unofficially broke the French record for the 3,000-meter run (approximately 3,280 yards) yesterday, finishing in eight minutes 49 1-5 seconds, with such ease that the sporting writers predicted today that he would soon beat the world's record.

His performance was at a meet at Joinville training school, where old Greek games were presented.

"CIRRUS," ERRATIC 4-YEAR-OLD, CAPTURES BROOKLYN HANDICAP BY SHORT HEAD FROM BETIER HORSE

New York, June 24.—Sam Hildreth's bay colt Cirrus, 4 years old, by Tracery out of Morningside, today won the famous and valuable Brooklyn Handicap in a head-and-head finish at Aqueduct Track with Commander Ross's Boniface. Eight lengths behind Boniface came Mad Hatter, another Hildreth entry taking third money away from Willis Sharpe Kilmer's equine bullet, Exterminator.

In every respect the race and the crowd were worthy of the best traditions of this old-time handicap, first decided far back in 1887 and run for many years over the old Gravesend track.

The crowd was wonderfully impressive in its size and in its enthusiasm.

The grandstand was not half big enough yesterday, and the new concrete lawn for a full eighth of a mile was a seething mass of straw-hatted men. Such was the lure of the Brooklyn Handicap that one of the biggest crowds in all the history of the Queens County Jockey Club revelled in the day's sport.

WILDAIR DISAPPOINTS

Seven horses went to the post, with H. P. Whitney's Wildair a pronounced favorite on the strength of his victory in the Metropolitan Handicap and on the strength too of his fast mile behind Man O' War in The Withers. Wildair, however, was not himself yesterday and he went the way of many other favorites for this particular race.

Mad Hatter, making his first appearance of the year, forced the pace—and a fast one—for the better part of a mile, with Cirrus always second and clear of the others.

After going the mile in 1.36 3-5, Mad Hatter began to hang and then Cirrus, under one of Buddy Ensor's best rides, took up the task and lasted long enough under a strong, hard finish to beat the fast-closing Boniface a good head.

Eight lengths back Mad Hatter earned third money from Exterminator by an equally narrow margin.

The Porter, shipped here from the Middle West for this particular race, failed to justify the confidence of his owner and trainer, as did George D. Widener's Lanius and Mr. Whitney's Wildair.

THE PACE A FAST ONE

Cirrus, with 108 pounds up, had a decided pull as compared with the top weight, and ran the mile and a furlong in the fast time of 1.50, only 3-5 of a second behind the world's record, established by Borrow under 117 pounds in this same race in 1917, in probably the greatest Brooklyn Handicap ever run. On that day he beat his stable companion Regret by a short head, with three or four others lapped.

The race was worth $5,850 to the winner, but the glory could not be measured in dollars, as Cirrus earned a place with the thoroughbred elect.

Somehow or other this son of Tracery-Morningside is not the kind of a horse to arouse great enthusiasm. He has never been thoroughly dependable, and furthermore has never earned a place with the really great since Sam Hildreth bought him from H. P. Whitney two years ago for $25,000.

Only last fall the horse all but broke down, and Hildreth dispaired of bringing him back, but care, skill and patience had their full reward, for which extra credit must be given to this clever horseman and trainer.

BONIFACE HAS BAD LUCK

Much could be written about the gameness, honesty and true thoroughbred qualities of Boniface, which in three short weeks missed winning two of the most coveted fixtures of the American turf by short heads—first the Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park and now the Brooklyn.

Boniface, or "Barney," as they call him around the stable, is the particular pet of every rubber and boy who gets to know him. He'll go through Guy Bedwell's pockets for a lump of sugar with the skill of a Fagin, and he is as true on the track as he is companionable in the stall or paddock. He ran a brilliant race and deserved equal credit with the winner.

Reuther Displays World Series Form; Wins Eight Straight

"Dutch" Reuther, of the world's champion Reds, is having another big year. Last reports stated that he had just won his eighth straight victory and was practically invincible.

Thanks to "Dutch" and his fellow-twirlers, Ring and Eller, Cincinnati is keeping well toward the top in the National League race.

Here Are Dates For Big 3 Grid Games

The "Big Three" American Intercollegiate football games next fall will be played on the following dates: November 6, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge; November 13, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; November 20, Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Asche removes Chu-Chin-Chow to a huge open space under canvas.

1938.—British Empire taken over as a going concern by All British Super-Cinema Syndicate.

—From *London Opinion*.

* * *

DEMPSEY TO CARPENTIER

Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight boxing champion of the world, has sent the following message to The Weekly Dispatch:

Los Angeles (Cal.)

I am waiting here for an answer to my ultimatum issued to Georges Carpentier that within the week he should announce whether he will fight me on "Labor Day," the first Monday in September.

The announcement which Carpentier issued on the day of my acquittal that he was returning to France on July 10 I take to mean only one thing—that he does not care to fight me. Should Carpentier "pass up" this opportunity, I will immediately accept whatever challenges may be issued by other heavyweights.

My trial for draft dodging just ended at San Francisco cost me many thousands of dollars, and I must fight. Whom I fight does not matter. If there are no new opponents, I will go "down the line" and fight again all those I have already whipped.

There is also a possibility that my campaign may take me to England to fight Wells or Beckett. As I was confident of acquittal I have been in constant training, and if necessary could step into a ring in two weeks' time. I am in the same good condition as when I fought Willard.

I don't want to harass Carpentier, but I am honest in my belief that should he return to France this time he will not come back to the United States as long as I am the world's champion.

Neither I nor my manager, Jack Kearns, has signed any contracts whatsoever. The match is open to any promoter, including your well-known Mr. Charles B. Cochran. There must, however, be sealed bids—a new departure in pugilism—the fight going to the highest bidder.

I would just as soon meet Carpentier in Europe as in my own country.

(Signed) Jack Dempsey.

Chinese Bantam Fights Fast Draw

New Orleans, La., July 5.—George Lee, of Sacramento, Cal., Chinese bantam champion, and Red Watson of New Orleans, fought one of the hardest fifteen round draws seen here in years last night, before 5,000 persons. Many of the fans were Chinese.

Police Station Mixed Doubles Draw Announced

The following drawings for the Bubbling Well Police Station Mixed Doubles Tennis Handicap, scheduled to begin on or about August 18th, are announced by Hon-Secy. T. Foley as follows:

Mrs. Beale and Mr. Dunne (receive 15) vs Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Mitchell (owe 30).

Mrs. Mills and Mr. Pike (receive 30) vs Miss C. Richarson and Mr. MacGillivray (owe 30).

Mrs. Robertson and Mr. Matcham (receive 30) vs Mrs. Foley and Mr. Mackenzie (scratch).

Miss R. Richardson and Mr. Wheeler (owe 15) vs Mrs. Ockwell and Mr. Edwards (scratch).

Mrs. Workman and Mr. Afern (receive 15) vs Mrs. Marks and Mr. Stubbings (scratch).

Mrs. Ross and Mr. Wordwood (scratch) vs Mrs. Barnes and Mr. Rose (scratch).

Mrs. Rose and Mr. Ockwell (owe 40) vs Mrs. Dearn and Mr Dean (receive 15).

Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Foley (scratch) vs Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Barnes (scratch).

The entrance fee for each pair is $2.00, to be paid to the Secretary. There will be four prizes, for winners and for runners-up.

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

Today's matinee of the Apollo theater will be a Blackton production, of a "Snobs" comedy, told in six parts entitled "Respectable by Proxy."

Tonight beginning at 9:15 o'clock Madge Kennedy and Tom Moore will be seen in "The Danger Game," in five parts.

The program for tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday will consist of a remarkably tense film play, "Forbidden Fruit," starring Paula Shay and Everet Butterfield, who are supported by an all-star cast. This is one of the most human and appealing of latter day screen stories.

"America's greatest character actor," Frank Keenan, will be seen during the latter part of the week at the Apollo in "Gates of Brass."

AT THE VICTORIA

"The Desert Man" and "The Red Glove" are billed for a matinee at the Victoria this afternoon.

Beginning tomorrow night Fatty Arbuckle will be featured in "His Wedding Night," and William S. Hart in "The Desert Man."

AT THE ISIS

The seventh and eighth episodes of "The Adventures of Ruth," featuring the serial queen Ruth Roland, will be screened at the Isis starting from tomorrow. The episodes are "The Substitute Messenger" and "Harem Model." Duke's best comedies will also be shown.

For the matinee today the fifth and sixth episodes of the same serial will be produced.

Tonight Mitchell Lewis will be seen in "Faith of the Strong," a fascinating drama in six parts.

AT THE OLYMPIC

At the Olympic Theater, for tonight only, there will be shown "Hunting Kangaroos," by Burton Holmes, and "The Come-back," a five part comedy drama starring the late Harold Lockwood and May Allison. "Sheriff Nell Tussle," a Mack Sennett Fun amount comedy in two parts, will also be screened.

AT ST. GEORGE'S

"A Day's Pleasure," the fourth million-dollar photo-comedy of Charlie Chaplin, will be the attraction of St. George's open cinema tonight.

AT THE TOWA

The third and fourth episodes of "Smashing Barriers" and a Japanese drama will constitute the program of the Towa Cinema tonight. The third episode entitled "The Tree Hut of Torture" and the fourth is "The Deed of a Devil."

Detailed Scores Of "Wallace Cup" Finals, Won Yesterday By Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club

Clubs	Skips	Score	Opposing Clubs	Skips	Score	Greens	Shots Up	Shots Down
S.L.B.C.	J. Diselduff	30	J.G.C.	A. Allan	10	Recs Club		
do.	G. Campbell	16	Y.L.B.C.	F. Ferrier	20	Recs Club		
do.	J. Ross Young	21	Recs Club	R. Phillips	16	Hongkew Park		
do.	G. Dunlop	31	J.G.C	G. B. Stormes	8	Wayside Park		
		98			54		44	
Recs Club	R. Phillips	16	S.L.B.C.	J. Ross Young	31	Hongkew Park		
do.	G. Manwaring	13	J.G.C.	D. McAlister	19	Wayside Park		
do.	H. Peck	21	Y.L.B.C.	R. Dorrance	20	Honrkew Park		
do.	J. Shaw	17	Y.L.B.C.	R. C. Aitkenhead	23	L.B.C.		
		67			83			16
Y.L.B.C.	G. McMurdo	27	J.G.C.	A. Braid	10	L.B.C.		
do.	R. Aitkenhead	23	Recs Club	J. Shaw	17	L.B.C.		
do.	F. Ferrier	20	S.L.B.C.	G. Campbell	16	Recs Club		
do.	R. Dorrance	20	Recs Club	H. Peck	21	Hongkew Park		
		90			64		26	
J.G.C.	A. Braid	10	Y.L.B.C.	G. McMurdo	27	L.B.C.		
do.	A. Allan	10	S.L.B.C.	J. Diselduff	30	Recs Club		
do.	D. McAlister	19	Recs Club	G. Manwaring	13	Wayside Park		
do.	G. Stormes	8	S.L.B.C.	G. Dunlop	31	Wayside Park		
		47			101			54

"You Tell 'Em!"

"Senator" Walter Johnson, king of the whizz-ball artists, is slowing up. On July 1, pitching against the Boston Red Sox, he handed out nary a hit and just as many runs. Some veteran!

You tell 'em, overalls, my breath comes in short pants!

Harry Wills, the mahogany heavyweight who recently flopped Fred Fulton, wants a crack at Dempsey. If Jack is wise he will order a retreat to the "color line."

You tell 'em, portieres, it's curtains for me!

"Babe" Ruth's favorite pastime, off the baseball diamond, is shaking dice for cigars. The dealers say he's as wicked with the ivories as he is with the willows.

You tell 'em Shanghai, I've got a poo' tongue!

Capt. Parke says Tilden has the greatest natural style he ever saw in a tennis player. Quite a compliment, coming from England's best.

You tell 'em, bullet, I'm dumb—dumb!

"The New York Giants vs. the Shanghai Regulars, at the Race Course!" Sounds pretty good, eh? May do!

You tell 'em, Holman, I'm only a Ladd!

Sir Thomas Lipton says it's more fun being a loser in America than a winner. Wonder how he found that out?

You tell 'em, tea, I've got to leave!

E. R. G. broke the ice in the Once Upon" column. Line forms on the right!

You tell 'em, "Maskee," I'm dumb-I-know!

Detroit and Philadelphia clubs are fighting for "a place in the cellar." Some-one must have given them a quiet tip—or a key!

H. B. O.—You tell 'em, garlic, 'm too strong!

"Jimmy" Quayle certainly had one thumping day at bat for the police yesterday, registering his third century in three games. This record is likely to stand for some time.

Send in some "You-Tell-Ems!"

New Cafe Del Monte Scores A Success

The old Alhambra in the Yuyuen Road was reopened last week under the name of the "Del Monte Cafe" and it has made an immediate hit. There in the pool of a beautiful garden, one may dance or listen to the strains of an excellent orchestra, without being subjected to questionable company.

For the first five days of the new week, beginning tomorrow night, the management will feature Mlle Le Roy in an exquisite and varied program of esthetic, peripathetic and athletic dancing.

There is a magnificent ballroom, with a floor to make the dancer sigh. The cafe is under the management of Mr. R. L. Ellis, who has come to Shanghai from the famous Techan Tavern in San Francisco, and needs no introduction to those who have travelled in the States.

This new resort has been crowded every night since it opened. Good fare and good cheer are the prevailing notes.

Fading Light Stops Match Between Nomads And S.C.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lieut. Harrison	7	0	26	1
W. C. G. Clifford	4	0	28	2

S.C.C.

H. Ollerdessen, c. Wainwright, b. V. H. Lanning 32
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Allinson, b. Hansell 21
Rev. C. E. Spencer, not out .. 17
P. H. Cobb, l.b.w., b. V. H. Lanning 0
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out .. 11
Lieut. Harrison, J. Robertson, S. J. Deeks, J. M. Pearson, Fitzroy Lloyd, B. Laurie Smith ... Did not bat
Extras 16
(for 3 wkts.) Total 97

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. N. Hansell	15	6	42	1
V. H. Lanning	13	4	33	2
F. L. Wainwright	2	0	6	0

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. Police

There was only one thing to take place of in the game between the S.C.C. second eleven and the Police, which was played on the S.C.C. ground, and that was the wonderful batting of Quayle.

The S.C.C. taking the wicket first, scored just 90 runs against the excellent attack of Isaacs and Sale, who divided the wickets between them, and then the Police took up the cudgels.

Quayle and Watson started and simply ran past their opponents score before they thought of being separated. Watson played well, but despite his fine 90, he was overshadowed by Quayle.

The popular "Jimmy" hit out at everything and simply poured boundaries and sixes into the score book. He got his hundred, and thus, for the third time in succession, he has gained the coveted century.

He took one of them from the S.C.C. bowlers when he played for the Returned Men; he took another from the Navy last week; and now he has taken his third from the S.C.C. trundlers.

Monk was the only bowler on the senior club's side to make any impression on the Police. Up to the present we believe that the Police team has not been defeated.

Is Jimmy Quayle's third century in succession a local record?

The scores:

S.C.C. 2nd XI.

E. G. Norman, c. Quayle, b. Sale	19
J. R. Harder, c. Quayle, b. Sale	15
A. E. P. Wood, c. Quayle, b. Sale	0
H. S. Jones, b. Isaacs	13
W. I. Monk, b. Isaacs	0
C. Brook, c. Watson, b. Sale	3
E. G. Barnes, c. Watson, b. Isaacs	9
S. R. Kerr, c. Fry, b. Sale	12
J. R. Weeks, b. Isaacs	1
A. E. S. Thompson, not out	3
T. D. Brotherton, c. Fry, b. Isaacs	5
Extras	2
Total	90

Police

Quayle, c. and b. Harder	162
Watson, b. Harder	90
Fry, b. Monk	13
Sale, b. Monk	31
Isaacs, c. Barnes, b. Monk	5
Adams, b. Monk	0
Ryle, b. Monk	0
Telling, b. Monk	0
Treacher, not out	7
McDonald, not out	0
Gabbutt, did not bat	0
Extras	2
Total	300

N. S. W. Baseball Outlook Promising

Sydney, Australia, June 27.—Indications are that the forthcoming winter season of the New South Wales Baseball Association will be one of the most interesting in the annals of the game here. Forty teams of more or less proficiency will compete.

Twenty-five students from the University of California will be touring Australia during the season, and it is probable that games will be arranged which will give local experts an opportunity of testing their skill against genuine American amateurs and of comparing standards at play.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Each bottle of Ladies bears a fac-simile of Martin's Signature in the form of a label to show that it is the genuine article. Any irregularity of the system may be corrected by a few doses. Those who have used them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. To all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Retracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London
GREEN JADE
Cigarettes
Imported from England

The same superlative quality as other well known brands manufactured by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes..

CHAMPIONSHIPS AT STAKE DURING BIG SWIM MEET

Two-Night Carnival Of Sport Planned By S.I.S.C. For September 10-11

The committee of the Shanghai International Swimming Club has now got out its program for the two-night gala the club intends holding on Sept. 10 and 11, at the Municipal Bath, and a very varied and interesting one it is.

Two of the local championships are set down for decision—the diving and the 880 yards; in addition to which there is the 100 yard-championship of the club.

The team race and water polo match, between the home team and the Rowing Club to take place on Saturday evening, the 11th should evoke considerable enthusiasm, and both will provide plenty of excitement.

The following is a full list of events:

FIRST DAY

Event 1—One length, Griffin's handicap—final.
Event 2—One length, club handicap, heats.
Event 3—Throwing Polo Ball, club handicap, final throw.
Event 4—Diving, Shanghai Championship.
Event 5—Two lengths Ladies' Sweepstake handicap—heats.
Event 6—Long plunge, club handicap, final plunge.
Event 7—100 yards, club championship.
Event 8—One length, breast stroke handicap, final.
Event 9—Diving from steps, for cup. Points to be in conjunction with event 3, second day.
Event 10—Club team race.
Event 11—Water Polo.

SECOND DAY

Event 1—One length, handicap, final.
Event 2—One length, blindfold race.
Event 3—Diving from spring-board for cup. Points in conjunction with Event 9 of first day.
Event 4—Ladies' Sweepstake Handicap, final.
Event 5—880 yards, Shanghai Championship.
Event 6—Obstacle, or punt race.
Event 7—Diving for objects.
Event 8—Inter-club Team Race—S.I.S.C. vs. S.R.C.
Event 9—Water Polo, for "Hongkong Cup."

Cricket In England

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—Notts beat Surrey by 3 wickets.

GEORGE SISLER LEADS BATSMEN OF AM. LEAGUE

Hornsby Chief Swatsmith Of Older Organisation; More Famous Ones Lag

Chicago.—George Sisler, star of the St. Louis club, today is blazing the trail for the batters of the American League.

The St. Louis first baseman, second to Tris Speaker of Cleveland a week ago, shot into first place with an average of .408 while Speaker fell into second with an average of .392 Joe Jackson, the hard-hitting outfielder with Chicago, is third with .374.

Sisler's remarkable batting streak came into bloom a week ago, and his consistent hitting won the coveted first-place honors. Sisler connected with eighteen hits in seven games. He has a total of 85 safe blows for fifty-one games.

SPEAKER LEADS RUTH

Speaker is leading Ruth, by one as a run getter, having registered fifty-one times. Eddie Rice of Washington continues to show the way to the base stealers, his twenty-two thefts remaining high. Other leading batters are:

Milan, Washington, .368, Johnston, Cleveland, .354; Meusel, New York, .353; Weaver, Chicago, .351; Murphy, Chicago, .351; Shorten, Detroit, .350; Hendryx, Boston, .349; Judge, Washington, .348; Ruth, New York, .344; Evans, Cleveland, .343; Jacobson, St. Louis, .342; Felach, Chicago, .335.

There was little change among the leading batters of the National League during the past week. Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis added a few points to his average, as did Nicholson of Pittsburg, who became the runner-up to the St. Louis star, displacing Daubert of Cincinnati, whose stump put him in third place.

HORNSBY "BIG NOISE"

Hornsby is batting .393, Nicholson, .351 and Daubert .346. Hornsby in addition to heading the batters, is the best run getter. He has registered forty-one times, his nearest competitor being Stock, a teammate, and Flack of Chicago, who are tied, each having scored thirty-five runs.

Cy Williams of Philadelphia failed to increase his string of home runs, but is holding his own with seven circuit drives to his credit. Dave Robertson, Chicago, is two behind him.

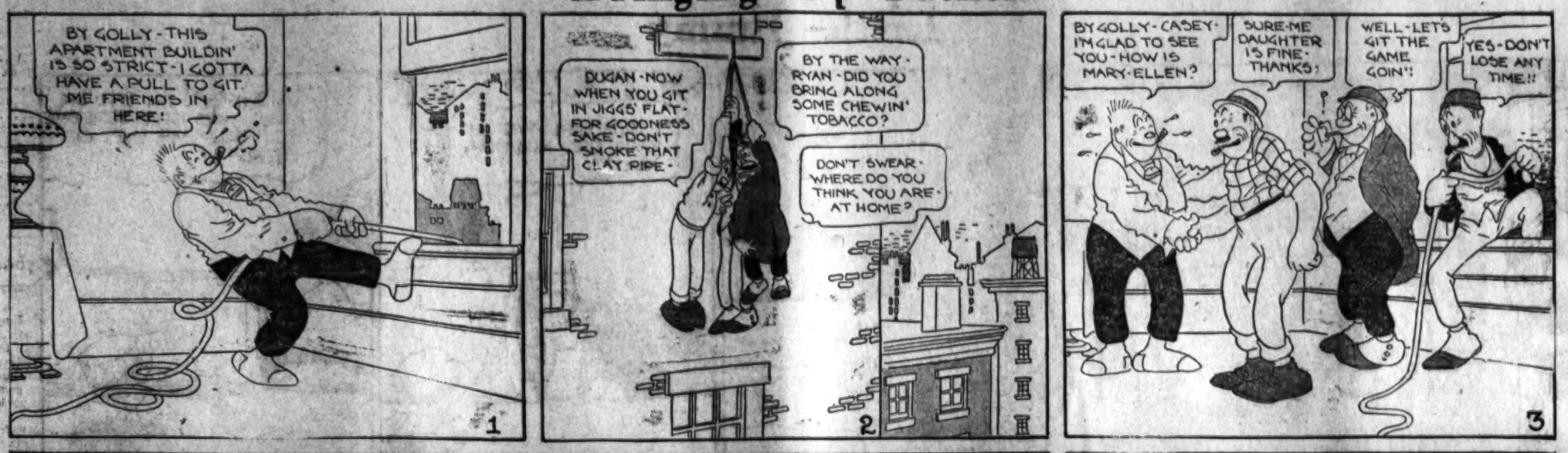
Max Carey of Pittsburg pilfered two more bases and is far in front of the base stealers with a string of eighteen. Rousch of Cincinnati, his closest rival, has stolen twelve bases. Other leading batters:

Robertson, Chicago, .340; Groh, Cincinnati, .335; Duncan, Cincinnati, .328; Rousch, Cincinnati, .328; Williams, Philadelphia, .322; E. Smith, New York, .316; Young, New York, .315; Flack, Chicago, .315; Clemons, St. Louis, .309; Fournier, St. Louis, .308; Cruise, Boston, .306; Stock, St. Louis, .305.

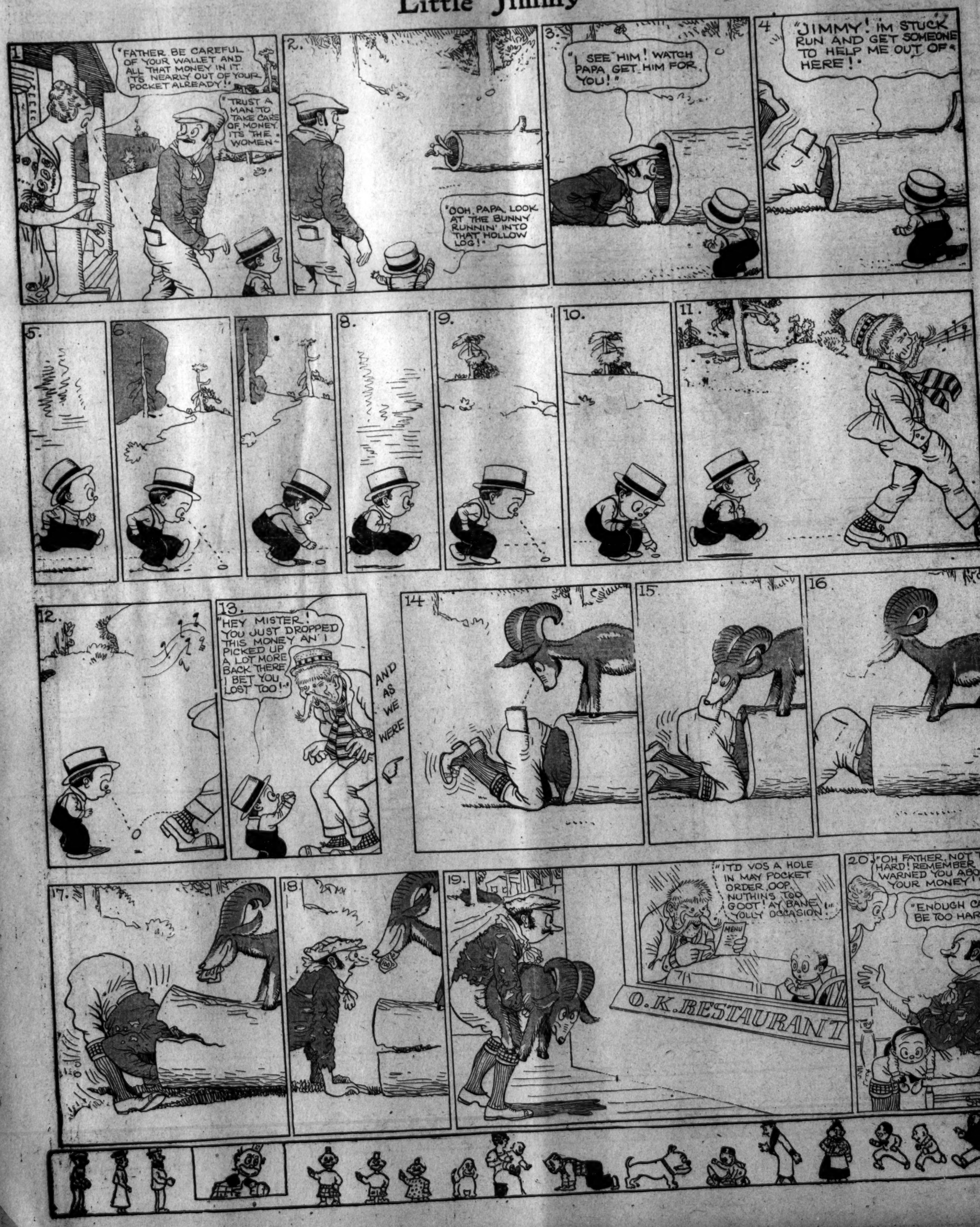
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, August 8th, 1920

Bringing Up Father


BY GOLLY - THIS APARTMENT BUILDIN' IS SO STRICT - I GOTTA HAVE A PULL TO GIT ME FRIENDS IN HERE!
1
DUGAN - NOW WHEN YOU GIT IN JIGGS' FLAT - FOR GOODNESS SAKE - DON'T SMOKE THAT CLAY PIPE -
BY THE WAY - RYAN - DID YOU BRING ALONG SOME CHEWIN' TOBACCO?
DON'T SWEAR - WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE - AT HOME?
2
BY GOLLY - CASEY - I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU - HOW IS MARY-ELLEN?
SURE-ME DAUGHTER IS FINE - THANKS;
WELL - LET'S GIT THE GAME GOIN'!
YES - DON'T LOSE ANY TIME!!
3
I THINK I HEAR YOUR WIFE'S FOOT STEPS - BUT I'M NOT SURE!
LET'S NOT WAIT FOR ANY PROOF!
BOYS - YOU HAD BETTER HIDE!
4
QUICK - BOYS SHE'S AT THE DOOR!
GIT HER OUT AS QUICK AS YOU CAN!
YES - AND GIT US OUT AS QUICK AS YOU CAN -
5
OH! I BOUGHT YOU THE LOVELIEST SET OF FURNITURE FOR THIS ROOM OF YOURS - I'M GOING TO HAVE THAT HIDEOUS WARD ROBE TAKEN OUT -
BUT NOT RIGHT NOW!
6
OH! IT'S NO GOOD ANYWAY - THROW IT OUT THE WINDOW IN TO THE YARD
IT WON'T GO THROUGH THAT HALL!
!
7
BUT - MAGGIE - I LOVE THAT OLD WARD - ROBE - KIN I KEEP IT?
NO - SO SHUT UP - I'M DOING THIS -
LET HER GO - JIM!
RIGHTO!
8
C-R-A-S-H
UH! I'M SICK!
9
OH! MOTHER - DID YOU READ WHAT HAPPENED TO DINTY MOORE AND TWO FRIENDS? THEY ARE IN THE CITY HOSPITAL!
OOOH!
10
THEY WERE IN A WARD-ROBE THAT FELL OUT OF A FOURTH STORY APARTMENT WINDOW!
11
MOVE OVER BOYS!
IT ISN'T AS EASY TO MOVE AS YOU THINK!!
REPORT
REPORT
REPORT
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1
"FATHER BE CAREFUL OF YOUR WALLET AND ALL THAT MONEY IN IT. ITS NEARLY OUT OF YOUR POCKET ALREADY!"
"TRUST A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF MONEY. ITS THE WOMEN-
2.
"OOH. PAPA. LOOK AT THE BUNNY RUNNIN' INTO THAT HOLLOW LOG!"
3.
"I SEE HIM! WATCH PAPA GET HIM FOR YOU!"
4
"JIMMY! IM STUCK RUN AND GET SOMEONE TO HELP ME OUT OF HERE!"
5.
6.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
"HEY MISTER! YOU JUST DROPPED THIS MONEY AN' I PICKED UP A LOT MORE BACK THERE I BET YOU LOST TOO!"
AND AS WE WERE
14
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
"ITD VOS A HOLE IN MAY POCKET ORDER OOP. NUTHINS TOO GOOT! AY BANE YOLLY OCCASION!"
MENU
O.K. RESTAURANT
20.
"OH FATHER, NOT TOO HARD! REMEMBER I WARNED YOU ABOUT YOUR MONEY!"
"ENOUGH CANT BE TOO HARD!"